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County Borough of Ipswich.

REPORT

of

THE MEDICAL OFFICER
OF HEALTH,

and

SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER.

for the Year 1928.



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COUNTY BOROUGH OF IPSWICH.

Annual Report
of the
Medical Officer of Health
and School Medical Officer
for 1928

By A. M. N. PRINGLE,
M. B., C. M. Edin., D. P. H. Camb.,

Medical Officer of Health,

School Medical Officer, Superintendent Isolation Hospital,
Medical Officer to the Ipswich Port Sanitary Authority,
Fellow of the Royal Sanitary Institute,
Fellow of the Royal Society of Medicine,
etc., etc.

IPSWICH :
EAST ANGLIAN DAILY TIMES CO., LTD.
1928

County Borough of Ipswich.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
ELM STREET,

IPSWICH,

June, 1929.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you my Report on the Health of Ipswich for the year 1928.

I wish to place on record my appreciation of the support given me by the Public Health Committee in all matters pertaining to the health of the people.

I have great pleasure in making public acknowledgment of the services rendered by the staff of the Public Health Department in all matters of Public Health.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

A. M. N. PRINGLE, M.B., C.M., D.P.H.,

*Medical Officer of Health,
School Medical Officer.*

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Officers of the Public Health Service.

APRIL 1st, 1929.

Medical Officer of Health, School Medical Officer, Tuberculosis Officer, Medical Superintendent Isolation Hospital, etc.

A. M. N. PRINGLE, M.B., C.M. EDIN., D.P.H. CAMB.

Assistant Medical Officers of Health.

A. W. GAYE, B.A., M.B., B.CH., D.P.H.

DORIS E. P. JOLLY, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Dental Surgeons.

T. A. EDMONDSON, L.D.S., R.C.S., Eng.

A. W. T. WARD, L.D.S., R.C.S. Eng.

Chief Sanitary Inspector.

* A. T. MEARS.

Sanitary Inspectors.

† * G. ELLISON.

* A. E. HOLLOX.

* A. J. JAMES.

Health Visitors and School Nurses.

* Miss A. WYNNE.

Miss M. A. SANDBACH.

Miss E. PEPPER.

Miss F. ILETT.

* Miss E. J. TAYLOR.

Miss E. JONES.

Matron : Isolation Hospital.

Miss A. EDINGTON.

Matron : Maternity Home.

Miss M. BLYTH.

Chief Clerk.

* H. J. WALTON.

* Certified R.S.I.

† Certified Meat Inspector.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE COUNTY BOROUGH OF IPSWICH.

HOSPITAL PROVISION.

1. FEVER.

Ipswich Isolation Hospital, Foxhall Road, Ipswich—110 beds, including cubicle block of 24 beds for suspects or mixed infections—accommodation for all forms of Infectious Diseases

2. SMALL POX.

Ipswich Small Pox Hospital, Foxhall Heath, near Ipswich—24 beds.

3. TUBERCULOSIS.

Ipswich Sanatorium, Foxhall, near Ipswich—beds, early cases.

Ipswich Isolation Hospital :—

Advanced Tuberculosis—30 beds.

Surgical Tuberculosis—24 beds.

East Suffolk and Ipswich Hospital (Voluntary Hospital)—beds as required for operative treatment.

4. MATERNITY.

Ipswich Maternity Home, 7, Lower Brook Street, Ipswich—8 beds—insufficient accommodation and about to be extended to 17 beds.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

(a) INFECTIOUS CASES.

A Motor Ambulance has been provided by the Council and Motor Van for the removal of infected bedding.

(b) NON-INFECTIOUS AND ACCIDENT CASES.

The Council have no Ambulances for use in these connections, but assists the local Branch of St. John Ambulance by an annual grant.

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

i. MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRES.

(a) PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT, ELM STREET.

Every afternoon (except Saturday), 2.30 p.m.—5.0 p.m.

Medical Officer in attendance Wednesday, Thursday and Friday.

(b) NACTON ESTATE (RED TRIANGLE HUT).

Every Wednesday afternoon, 2.30 p.m.—5 p.m.

2. ANTE-NATAL CLINIC.

Every Wednesday afternoon, 2.30 p.m.—5 p.m., at Public Health Department, Elm Street.

3. ARTIFICIAL LIGHT CLINIC.

Every Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday afternoon, at 2.30 p.m.

4. SCHOOL CLINIC.

Open every day for all children attending School.

5. TREATMENT CLINIC.

Open every day for all children attending School.

6. DENTAL CLINICS (2).

Open every day for all children attending School.

7. TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY.

Adults every Tuesday and Friday at 10 a.m.

Children every Tuesday at 4.30 p.m. and Friday at 2.30 p.m.

8. TREATMENT CENTRE (VENEREAL DISEASES).

Clinics are held at the East Suffolk and Ipswich Hospital (Voluntary Hospital) as under :—

Adults—Males, Wednesday at 5.30 p.m., Friday at 1 p.m.

Females, Wednesday, at 4.0 p.m., Friday at 2.30 p.m.

Children, Thursday, at 11 a.m.

All the above Clinics are held at the Public Health Department, Elm Street, Ipswich, except where stated otherwise.

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area (acres)	8,112
Population, Census 1921	79,371
„ Estimated 1928	85,910
No. of Inhabited Houses (1921)	17,764
No. of Families or separate occupiers (1921)...	18,923
Rateable value, March, 1928	£491,976
Sum represented by a Penny Rate, 1928	£1,840

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE
YEAR 1928.

	Total.	M.	F.	Birth-Rate.
BIRTHS—Legitimate ...	1,361	736	625	16.5
„ Illegitimate ...	63	32	31	

			Death-Rate.
DEATHS	960	481 479	11.17

Number of women dying in, or in (	From Sepsis ...	7
consequence of, child-birth ... (	From other causes ...	5

Deaths of infants under one year of					
age per 1,000 Births ... ..	...	...	...	...	8

Number of Deaths :—Legitimate, 63; Illegitimate, 6—Total 69.

Deaths from Measles (all ages)	11
---------------------------------------	----

Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	4
--	---

Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	4
---	---

POPULATION.

The first enumeration of the people of the Country took place at the census of 1801, and since that time the census has been taken at intervals of 10 years upon 13 occasions, the last in 1921.

The facts as to the numbers of persons of each sex enumerated locally at each census since the first, together with the decennial percentages of increase and the proportion of females to males, are set forth in the following Table :—

Year.	Census Population.			Increases Per Cent.	Females per 1,000 Males.
	Males.	Females.	Persons.		
1801	4,984	6,293	11,277	—	1,262
1811	6,064	7,606	13,670	21.2	1,254
1821	7,831	9,355	17,186	25.6	1,194
1831	9,169	11,032	20,201	17.5	1,203
1841	11,894	13,490	25,384	25.6	1,134
1851	15,474	17,440	32,914	29.6	1,127
1861	17,667	20,283	37,950	15.3	1,148
1871	20,047	22,900	42,947	13.1	1,143
1881	23,608	26,712	50,320	17.1	1,131
1891	26,658	30,702	57,360	13.9	1,151
1901	31,181	35,449	66,630	16.1	1,136
1911	34,980	38,952	73,932	10.9	1,113
1921	37,359	42,012	79,371	7.4	1,124

The broad general conclusions to be drawn from the above Table are (1) that the rate of increase of the population has slowed down very appreciably, especially at the later census enumerations. Thus the population in round figures, trebled itself in the first 50 years of the 19th Century, but did not do more than double itself during the next 50 years. Since the beginning of this century the rate of increase has been slower still. (2) In the next place throughout the whole period the female population has consistently exceeded the male, the average excess being 1,143 females per 1,000 males. It is notable that the female excess was considerably greater during the first 40 years of the 19th century than at any subsequent period, and that at the present time the disproportion between the two sexes is the lowest recorded. (3) Finally, if the number of males and females enumerated at the 1801 census be compared with those of the 1921 census it is revealed that for every 1,000 males in 1801 there were 7,495 in 1921, and for every 1,000 females 6,676. Thus the diminution in the female excess at the present day is due to a higher rate of increase in the male population.

This is associated with the facts (1) that there are a greater number of males born, and (2) that the male death-rate is approaching the female as will be shown later.

I give the Registrar-General's estimations of the population of Ipswich for each year since 1921. On the assumption that there are

about 1,120 females for every 1,000 males, the sex distribution of the estimated population would be roughly as follows:—

Year	Males.	Females.	Persons.
1921	37,700	42,400	80,100
1922	38,100	42,850	80,950
1923	38,460	43,250	81,710
1924	38,930	43,780	82,710
1925	39,130	43,990	83,120
1926	39,610	44,530	84,140
1927	40,440	45,550	85,990
1928	40,400	45,510	85,910

It is obvious that these estimates are so incoherent as to be quite unreliable.

They provide an object lesson of the need for a quinquennial census.

Every rate based upon them is suspect and every procedure resulting is vitiated by the devitalising influence of uncertainty.

HOUSING CONDITIONS.

At the Census of 1921 (taken in June) there were 17,764 inhabited houses in the Borough, and 487 uninhabited.

I give a Table, supplied by Mr. McLauchlan, showing the number of houses completed for each year since 1921.

Year.	Council Houses.	Private Enterprise	Total.
1921	227	27	254
1922	136	24	160
1923	52	110	162
1924	48	309 [†]	357
1925	116	495	611
1926	166 20*	496	662
1927	341 26*	433	774
1928	252	381	633
TOTAL ...	1338	2275	3613

* Included in Council Houses and represents re-housing in connection with unhealthy areas.

† 28 flats in Back Hamlet, completed in 1924, are not included in above.

Thus it would appear that there have been erected since 1921, 3,613 houses, of which rather more than one-third have been built by the Town Council.

If it be assumed that one-half of the houses completed in 1921 are included in the Census figure of inhabited houses and a further allowance be made for demolitions of insanitary property, we may estimate that the number of houses available at the end of 1928 would be about 21,500, which would accommodate about 86,000 people at the Census figure of 4.05 persons per family.

As there are no empty houses in the Borough it is justifiable to assume that this number of people is actually housed.

In addition to these houses there are large Institutions in the Borough, ships, etc., which, at the Census, housed 2,700 people, and to-day accommodate quite as many.

SLUMS AND HOUSING.

In the days before the War, when there was a surplus of housing, the consequential stepping of Rents in accordance with condition helped to solve the problem of the slum.

At the present moment there is, instead of a surplus, a deficiency of housing accommodation, and the working of the law of stepping has in consequence ceased to play its part.

The result is that even the Rents of slum properties have increased, though the condition of the property may have become worse.

Nevertheless, in spite of the state of slum property, the slums are crowded as never before, not only with habitues, but others, who, for various reasons, have been forced into the economic position of the slum dweller.

The essence of the slum problem is Rent. So far as Ipswich is concerned it is the exception to find in the slums, people who are in a position to pay the Rent of a decent house; in other words, an economic Rent as modern conditions go. The slum dweller lives in a slum because he can get a house within his Rent capacity only in a slum. He is there from economic necessity, because his earning power is insufficient to find the rent of a decent house. Thus the slum population contains the lowest paid workers, that is to say, the unskilled labourers, and other people, widows and so on, subsisting on the most slender means, who must sacrifice house rent for food and clothes.

These people are not now, and many are never likely to be, in such an economic position as to be able to afford the Rent of a proper house.

Therefore, the abolition of the slum carries with it the solution of the problem as to what is to be done with people whose economic position is such that they cannot pay economic Rents for the houses into which they go when their slum dwellings are demolished.

The solution does not lie within the capacity of the slum dweller himself. It can be found only in two ways: (1) by raising the economic position of this group of people so as to render it possible for them to pay the rent of a decent house, or (2) by the letting to them of decent houses at a Rental within their reach. This means part payment of their Rent either by the State or the Local Authority or both in agreed proportions.

MARRIAGES.

The Marriage rates for Ipswich are set forth thus :—

MARRIAGES.

Period.	Ipswich. No. of Marriages.	Marriage rates per 1000 living.	
		Ipswich.	England & Wales.
1841—1850	3,815	19.4	16.1
1851—1860	3,302	18.6	16.9
1861—1870	3,550	17.6	16.6
1871—1880	4,143	17.7	16.2
1881—1890	4,152	15.3	14.9
1891—1900	4,777	15.3	15.6
1901—1910	5,209	14.7	15.5
1911—1920	6,819	17.8	16.6
1921—1925	3,316	16.2	—
1911	559	15.0	15.2
1912	596	15.8	15.6
1913	586	15.4	15.7
1914	604	15.8	15.9
1915	856	22.2	19.4
1916	653	16.9	14.9
1917	606	15.7	13.8
1918	706	18.3	15.3
1919	898	23.1	19.7
1920	755	19.1	20.2
1921	701	17.5	16.9
1922	635	15.6	15.7
1923	662	16.1	15.2
1924	600	14.5	15.3
1925	718	17.2	15.2
1926	654	15.5	14.3
1927	675	15.7	15.7
1928	680	15.8	—

The rates recorded for the last three years correspond quite closely with those recorded in the closing years of the 19th century.

BIRTHS.

1,424 births were registered in 1928 as belonging to Ipswich, as compared with 1,416 in 1927, 1,540 in 1926, and an average annual number of 1,542 for the 5 years 1921-1925.

The following Table indicates the behaviour of the Birth-rate in Ipswich since 1841.

DECENNIAL AND QUINQUENNIAL BIRTHS.

Periods.	Number.			Rates.	
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Ipswich.	England and Wales.
1841—1850	4,783	4,608	9,391	32.7	32.6
1851—1860	6,088	5,837	11,925	33.7	34.1
1861—1870	6,805	6,488	13,293	33.2	35.2
1871—1880	8,005	7,606	15,611	33.4	35.4
1881—1890	8,619	8,485	17,104	31.6	32.4
1891—1900	9,058	8,729	17,787	28.7	29.9
1901—1910	9,586	9,212	18,798	26.8	27.2
1911—1920	8,436	8,102	16,538	21.6	21.8
1841—1845	2,036	2,056	4,092	30.2	32.3
1846—1850	2,747	2,552	5,299	34.4	32.8
1851—1855	2,914	2,864	5,778	33.9	33.9
1856—1860	3,174	2,973	6,147	33.6	34.4
1861—1865	3,308	3,144	6,452	33.1	35.1
1866—1870	3,497	3,344	6,841	32.9	35.3
1871—1875	3,820	3,646	7,466	33.4	35.5
1876—1880	4,185	3,960	8,145	33.5	35.3
1881—1885	4,258	4,230	8,488	32.5	33.5
1886—1890	4,361	4,255	8,616	30.9	31.4
1891—1895	4,444	4,339	8,783	29.5	30.5
1896—1900	4,614	4,390	9,004	28.1	29.3
1901—1905	4,899	4,719	9,618	28.2	28.2
1906—1910	4,687	4,493	9,180	25.5	26.3
1911—1915	4,481	4,271	8,752	23.2	23.6
1916—1920	3,955	3,831	7,786	20.1	20.1
1921—1925	3,829	3,883	7,712	18.8	19.9
1911	922	850	1,772	23.9	24.3
1912	890	860	1,750	23.3	23.9
1913	916	897	1,813	23.9	24.1
1914	932	868	1,800	23.5	23.8
1915	821	796	1,617	21.0	21.9
1916	865	801	1,666	21.7	20.9
1917	661	654	1,315	17.1	17.8
1918	700	679	1,379	17.8	17.7
1919	720	703	1,423	18.3	18.5
1920	1,009	994	2,003	25.5	25.5
1921	844	880	1,724	21.5	22.4
1922	773	813	1,586	19.5	20.6
1923	782	766	1,548	18.9	19.7
1924	735	698	1,433	17.3	18.8
1925	695	726	1,421	17.0	18.3
1926	777	763	1,540	18.3	17.8
1927	729	687	1,416	16.4	16.7
1928	768	656	1,424	16.5	16.7

Thus, on the population estimate given by the Registrar-General, the Birth-rate rose fractionally over the rate recorded in the previous year, which was probably understated owing to population over-estimation, but whatever be the actual rate the fact remains that the Birth-rate at the moment is the lowest ever recorded.

The cause of this condition of affairs is the practice of contraception, which again is an expression of the economic position of the people. Children are, at the moment, too costly to rear and educate in the face of the industrial state of the country, and the burden of taxation, and so long as existing conditions remain the attitude of the people towards the size of the family will remain.

If the casual conditions continue to exist for a sufficient length of time the tendency will be to stabilise the practice of family limitation.

The sex and legitimacy distribution of the Births registered since 1921 is recorded in the following Table :—

NUMBER AND SEX OF BIRTH.

Year.	Legitimate.			Illegitimate.			All Births.			Males per 1,000 Females.
	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	
1921	808	831	1,639	36	49	85	844	880	1,724	959
1922	731	777	1,508	42	36	78	773	813	1,586	958
1923	754	733	1,487	28	33	61	782	766	1,548	1,021
1924	700	669	1,369	35	29	64	735	698	1,433	1,053
1925	661	695	1,356	34	31	65	695	726	1,421	957
1926	748	735	1,483	29	28	57	777	763	1,540	1,018
1927	689	665	1,354	40	22	62	729	687	1,416	1,061
1928	736	625	1,361	32	31	63	768	656	1,424	1,170

The only unusual feature in 1928 was the high proportion of males.

TWIN BIRTHS.

The following Table gives certain particulars as to Twin Births for each year since 1921.

Year.	No of Twin Pregnancies.	No. of Infants born alive.	No. of Infants Stillborn.	Per cent. of Stillborn Twins.	Per cent. of Twin Infants to Single Infants
1921	16	30	2	6.2	1.7
1922	20	36	4	10.0	2.2
1923	16	31	1	3.1	2.0
1924	20	35	5	12.5	2.4
1925	27	52	2	3.7	3.6
1926	17	27	7	20.6	1.7
1927	19	35	3	7.9	2.5
1928	11	20	2	9.1	1.4
TOTAL	146	266	26	8.8	2.2

The proportion of Twins born alive in 1928 was thus very close to the average.

The sex distribution of the 266 Twins born alive between 1921 and 1928 is shown thus :—

Group.	No. of Pregnancies.	Males	Females.
Both Males ...	46	92	—
Both Females ...	36	—	72
Male and Female ...	43	43	43
One born alive ...	16	9	7
TOTAL, ...	141	144	122

The number of pregnancies in this Table is 5 less than that in the previous, because 5 pregnancies ended in stillbirth for both Twins. Thus 3.4 per cent. of the local Twin pregnancies terminated in double stillbirth.

In 16 pregnancies, or 11.0 per cent., 1 infant was stillborn. Thus stillbirths occurred in 21 out of 146 Twin pregnancies, or 14.4 per cent.

The proportion of male Twins per 1,000 female was 1,180, as compared with a ratio of 1,016 male per 1,000 female single infants.

DEATHS.

DEATH-RATES FROM ALL CAUSES.

I give a table showing the crude death-rates recorded for Ipswich as contrasted with those of England and Wales since 1841:—

Periods.			No. of Deaths (Ipswich).			Crude Death rates per 1000 living					
			M			Males		Females.		Persons.	
						Ipswich	E. & W.	Ipswich	E. & W.	Ipswich	E. & W.
M	F	P.	Ipswich	E. & W.	Ipswich	E. & W.	Ipswich	E. & W.	Ipswich	E. & W.	
1841—1850	3,245	3,324	6,569	23.35	23.1	21.60	21.6	22.67	22.4		
1851—1860	3,863	3,987	7,850	23.38	23.1	21.60	21.4	22.21	22.2		
1861—1870	4,440	4,480	8,920	23.66	23.7	20.82	21.4	22.12	22.5		
1871—1880	5,273	5,044	10,317	24.15	22.7	20.33	20.1	22.08	21.4		
1881—1890	5,053	5,016	10,069	20.00	20.3	17.40	18.1	18.62	19.1		
1891—1900	5,649	5,529	11,178	19.54	19.3	16.74	17.1	17.99	18.2		
1901—1910	5,335	5,231	10,566	16.16	16.4	14.07	14.4	15.00	15.4		
1911—1920	5,270	5,283	10,553	14.56	15.9	13.11	13.0	13.80	14.3		
1841—1845	1,402	1,417	2,819	22.15	22.1	19.70	20.6	20.81	21.4		
1846—1850	1,843	1,907	3,750	25.43	24.1	23.32	22.6	24.31	23.3		
1851—1855	1,989	1,971	3,960	24.91	23.5	21.84	21.8	23.26	22.7		
1856—1860	1,874	2,016	3,890	21.97	22.6	20.69	21.0	21.29	21.8		
1861—1865	2,235	2,314	4,549	24.53	23.7	22.21	21.5	23.32	22.6		
1866—1870	2,205	2,166	4,371	22.79	23.7	19.56	21.2	21.07	22.4		
1871—1875	2,586	2,440	5,026	24.78	23.3	20.52	20.7	22.51	22.0		
1876—1880	2,687	2,604	5,291	23.58	22.1	20.17	19.5	21.76	20.8		
1881—1885	2,496	2,505	5,001	20.37	20.5	18.01	18.3	19.12	19.4		
1886—1890	2,557	2,511	5,068	19.69	20.0	16.88	17.8	18.19	18.9		
1891—1895	2,841	2,760	5,601	20.46	19.8	17.32	17.7	18.77	18.7		
1896—1900	2,808	2,769	5,577	18.74	18.8	16.20	16.6	17.38	17.7		
1901—1905	2,692	2,636	5,328	16.80	17.1	14.55	15.0	15.60	16.0		
1906—1910	2,643	2,595	5,238	15.57	15.6	13.66	13.8	14.56	14.7		
1911—1915	2,765	2,597	5,362	15.43	15.4	13.07	13.2	14.19	14.3		
1916—1920	2,505	2,686	5,191	13.71	16.5	13.14	12.8	13.41	14.4		
1921—1925	2,200	2,330	4,530	11.43	13.0	10.77	11.4	11.09	12.2		
1901	615	570	1,185	19.66	18.1	16.04	15.8	17.73	16.9		
1902	465	504	969	14.69	17.4	14.04	15.2	14.34	16.3		
1903	548	501	1,049	17.10	16.5	13.82	14.4	15.36	15.5		
1904	553	532	1,085	17.06	17.4	14.54	15.3	15.72	16.3		
1905	511	529	1,040	15.58	16.3	14.32	14.4	14.91	15.3		
1906	545	525	1,070	16.42	16.5	14.08	14.5	15.18	15.5		
1907	548	541	1,089	16.33	16.0	14.37	14.2	15.29	15.1		
1908	525	534	1,059	15.47	15.8	14.05	13.9	14.72	14.8		
1909	519	472	991	15.12	15.5	12.31	13.8	13.64	14.6		
1910	506	523	1,029	14.58	14.4	13.51	12.7	14.02	13.5		
1911	462	483	945	13.17	15.6	12.37	13.7	12.75	14.6		
1912	582	555	1,137	16.40	14.2	14.08	12.6	15.18	13.4		
1913	567	488	1,055	15.80	14.8	12.27	12.9	13.94	13.8		
1914	546	518	1,064	15.05	14.9	12.90	13.1	13.92	14.0		
1915	608	553	1,161	16.70	17.7	13.70	14.0	15.12	15.7		
1916	506	521	1,027	13.90	16.6	12.87	12.5	13.36	14.3		
1917	521	533	1,054	14.32	17.1	13.12	12.1	13.69	14.2		
1918	540	606	1,146	14.84	20.1	14.88	15.2	14.86	17.3		
1919	483	527	1,015	13.36	15.7	12.86	12.6	13.09	14.0		
1920	450	499	949	12.17	13.5	12.01	11.5	12.09	12.4		
1921	432	459	891	11.45	13.0	10.83	11.3	11.06	12.1		
1922	448	526	971	11.75	13.6	12.28	12.0	12.03	12.8		
1923	411	427	838	10.68	12.4	9.87	10.9	10.25	11.6		
1924	398	403	801	10.21	12.9	9.21	11.5	9.68	12.2		
1925	511	515	1,026	13.94	12.9	11.71	11.1	12.34	12.2		
1926	440	429	869	14.84	12.4	9.64	10.9	10.32	11.6		
1927	516	544	1,060	12.73	13.1	11.96	11.6	12.32	12.3		
1928	481	479	960	11.90		10.52		11.17			

Thus the rate recorded for 1928 approached very closely the average rate for the 5 years 1921-1925, and was considerably better than that of 1927.

There was no serious epidemic in 1928 so far as death-rates were concerned.

SEX MORTALITY.

Sex Mortality in 1928 exhibited no departure from the law of male excess. As a matter of fact the male excess between 1926 and 1928 was above the average of 1921-1925.

There is evidence that, of recent years, the male Death-rate has been tending to approach the female.

QUARTERLY DEATH-RATES.

The following Table shows the case :—

Year.	Quarters of the Year.							
	March.		June.		September.		December.	
	Death-rates.		Death-rates.		Death-rates.		Death-rates.	
	Ipswich	England & Wales.	Ipswich	England & Wales.	Ipswich	England & Wales.	Ipswich	England & Wales.
1841—1850	23.7	24.7	21.0	22.0	23.2	21.0	22.6	21.7
1851—1860	23.3	24.7	20.5	22.1	22.6	20.3	22.6	21.9
1861—1870	23.5	25.2	20.3	21.8	22.3	21.0	22.4	22.1
1871—1880	23.7	23.7	20.7	20.9	21.7	19.6	22.3	21.3
1881—1890	21.0	21.6	17.4	18.7	17.4	17.3	19.6	19.1
1891—1900	20.5	20.7	15.9	17.6	18.3	17.0	17.5	17.7
1901—1910	17.6	17.7	13.7	14.6	13.6	13.8	15.2	15.4
1911—1920	17.1	17.2	12.7	13.6	11.4	11.8	14.0	15.0
1921—1925	13.7	—	10.1	—	9.1	—	11.3	—
1921	12.4	13.8	10.8	11.5	9.8	10.4	12.0	12.8
1922	17.7	17.6	11.1	12.6	8.5	9.5	10.7	11.4
1923	11.6	13.2	9.4	11.9	8.8	9.4	11.1	11.9
1924	11.6	16.6	8.7	11.8	8.5	9.2	9.8	11.1
1925	15.3	14.4	11.2	11.7	9.8	9.7	12.9	12.9
1926	13.9	13.6	9.2	11.7	7.3	9.2	9.9	12.1
1927	18.6	17.4	10.6	11.0	8.2	9.3	11.8	11.7
1928	14.5	—	11.2	—	8.4	—	10.6	—

As usual at the present day the March quarter shows the highest mortality experience and the September the lowest.

MONTHLY DEATH-RATES.

I reproduce the comparative Table of monthly death-rates in Ipswich since 1841, given in last year's Annual Report, and arranged in five periods from 1841 onwards :—

1. Period of 40 years, 1841—1880.
2. „ „ 20 „ 1881—1900.
3. „ „ 10 „ 1901—1910.
4. „ „ 10 „ 1911—1920.
5. „ „ 6 „ 1921—1926.

Month.	Persons.							
	1841—1880	1881—1900	1901	1910	1911—1920	1921—1926	1927	1928
January	24.02	21.52	18.47		15.81	15.49	21.14	13.59
February	24.21	20.37	18.19		19.22	13.92	22.89	14.23
March	23.40	21.49	16.74		16.61	12.64	12.22	15.24
April	21.88	18.36	14.95		14.34	11.95	11.06	11.21
May	20.95	16.33	14.16		12.86	9.25	9.61	11.94
June	19.25	14.89	12.29		11.32	8.88	11.21	10.64
July	18.00	15.15	11.96		10.57	8.94	7.96	9.61
August	23.11	19.08	14.01		11.43	8.67	8.65	8.37
September	25.66	18.95	14.64		12.01	8.59	8.08	7.37
October	21.59	17.12	13.66		12.13	9.92	9.47	9.06
November	21.17	17.37	15.28		16.08	10.50	11.35	10.50
December	24.05	20.45	16.50		13.65	12.64	14.69	12.22
Year	22.27	18.33	15.00		13.80	10.95	12.32	11.17

Thus in 1928 mortality was highest in March, February, January and December in the order stated, and lowest in September, August, October and July, conforming closely with the average experience.

DEATH-RATES AT DIFFERENT AGES.

The following Table shows the age death-rates at three selected decennial periods and the quinquennium 1921-1925, together with the annual rates for 1926-1927 and 1928.

PERSONS.

Ages.	1841 to 1850.	1871 to 1880.	1901 to 1910.	1921 to 1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.
5	72.9	62.7	43.8	19.2	16.6	20.21	16.4
5-10	9.2	5.8	3.6	1.6	1.3	2.87	3.0
10-15	5.1	3.5	1.9	1.2	.8	1.26	1.7
15-20	7.3	5.3	2.6	2.2	1.5	1.59	2.1
20-25	8.7	6.8	3.9	3.2	3.1	2.59	2.7
25-35	10.7	10.2	4.7	3.2	3.2	3.78	3.0
35-45	13.8	13.7	7.9	4.4	4.6	6.11	4.9
45-55	15.5	18.9	12.8	9.9	7.4	8.78	7.5
55-65	29.4	31.4	24.2	17.2	20.0	19.36	20.5
65-75	61.8	63.6	53.1	47.1	40.9	51.28	46.3
75-85	133.6	149.3	126.9	112.3	112.6	123.95	108.4
85	290.1	333.3	245.2	252.6	206.6	276.92	250.0
All ages	22.6	22.0	15.0	11.0	10.3	12.32	11.17

Thus the year 1928 exhibited the same remarkable decline in the death-rate under 5 years of age that has been such a conspicuous feature of the mortality returns of recent years.

In other respects the age death-rates for 1928, with the exception of those between 5 and 15 years, corresponded quite closely with the averages recorded in 1921-1925.

DEATH-RATES OVER 70 YEARS OF AGE.

Table showing the death-rates per 1,000 living from all causes over 70 years of age.

Periods.	Death-rates per 1,000 Living and % Proportions.					
	Males.		Females.		Persons.	
	Rates.	Per cent.	Rates.	Per cent.	Rates.	Per cent.
1841—1850	121.99	13.2	116.09	16.2	118.66	14.6
1851—1860	117.99	13.2	108.27	16.5	112.32	14.9
1861—1870	118.25	14.1	100.49	17.2	107.72	15.6
1871—1880	131.44	15.2	119.34	20.7	124.23	17.8
1881—1890	121.06	16.8	106.69	20.8	112.62	18.8
1891—1900	116.38	17.4	111.49	23.5	113.51	20.4
1901—1910	115.42	21.1	104.44	28.1	108.90	24.5
1911—1920	114.71	24.1	96.16	32.1	103.28	28.1
1921—1925	102.50	29.5	92.25	41.5	96.11	35.7
1926	113.09	33.2	79.64	40.5	92.00	37.0
1927	121.27	33.1	96.61	41.9	105.83	39.6
1928	112.76	32.8	89.83	44.2	98.14	38.5

Thus the death-rates in 1928 for both sexes were below those of 1927.

The proportion of deaths at these ages to deaths at all ages fell slightly in 1928 in the case of males, but rose to the highest proportion yet recorded for females.

CAUSES OF DEATH OVER 70 YEARS OF AGE.

Causes.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Diseases of the Heart ...	30	39	69
Senile Decay ...	23	34	57
Cancer ...	19	32	51
Bronchitis ...	20	27	47
Cerebral Hemorrhage, etc.	16	25	41
Diseases of Arteries ...	7	12	19
Pneumonia ...	4	6	10
All others ...	39	37	76
Total	158	212	370

This Table shows no material variation from the average of recent years. The diseases or groups of diseases are those of degeneration, and in many cases tend to complicate one another, so that it becomes a matter of classification.

The most interesting feature is the revealed tendency to recognise the importance of diseases of the arteries as a cause of death in the stage of human degeneration, and their importance is emphasised by their close relation to Cerebral Hæmorrhage or Apoplexy and other cerebral diseases such as Cerebral Thrombosis.

The importance of Cancer as a cause of death at these high ages is worthy of comment. It was the cause of 13.8 per cent. of the deaths from all causes over 70 years of age (males 12.0 per cent., females 15.0 per cent.). The Cancer death-rate over 70 years of age was equal to 13.5 per 1,000 living at these ages, the rate for males being 13.4 and that for females 13.5.

SUMMARY OF THE PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH AT ALL AGES REGISTERED IN IPSWICH IN 1928.

Causes of Death.	Males.		Females.		Persons.	
	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.
Heart Disease (90)	50	1.23	82	1.80	132	1.53
Cancer (43-49)	49	1.21	80	1.75	129	1.50
Tuberculosis (31-37)	47	1.16	42	.92	89	1.03
Bronchitis (99)	41	1.01	35	.77	76	.88
Pneumonia (100-101)	43	1.06	26	.57	69	.80
Senility (164)	23	.57	34	.75	57	.66
Cerebral Hæmorrhage (74a)	21	.52	27	.59	48	.55
Violence	21	.52	13	.28	34	.39
Bright's	15	.37	10	.22	25	.29
Infants	16	.40	9	.20	25	.29
Zymotics	16	.40	8	.18	24	.28
All Others	139	3.44	113	2.48	252	2.93
Total	481	11.90	479	10.52	960	11.17

The position of Heart Disease in this Table is evidence of the tendency to abandon the vague term Senility in preference for the more definite allocation to some form of degeneration of the heart.

The evidence pointing in this direction is that the increase in the number of deaths referred to diseases of the heart is for practical purposes limited to the higher ages.

Cancer maintains its place as one of the great causes of death, followed at a considerable distance by Tuberculosis.

The number of deaths ascribed to Bronchitis is considerable, and is chiefly due to the prevalence of the condition amongst elderly people who die from it in large numbers, especially during the March quarter of the year.

The other diseases in the Table conform quite closely to the average experience of this Borough.

DEATHS FROM THE SEVEN PRINCIPAL ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

The group of diseases comprised under this heading includes Small Pox, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Enteric Fever, Whooping Cough, Diphtheria, and Diarrhœa, under 2 years of age.

24 deaths were ascribed to the group in 1928, the equivalent of an approximate death-rate of 0.279 per 1,000 living.

Period.	No. of Deaths.	Death-rates per 1000 living.
1841—1850	784	2.704
1851—1860	909	2.572
1861—1870	1062	2.610
1871—1880	1425	3.049
1881—1890	1042	1.927
1891—1900	1425	2.294
1901—1910	929	1.319
1911—1920	638	.834
1921—1926	149	.302
1921	38	.471
1922	32	.393
1923	10	.122
1924	13	.157
1925	43	.517
1926	13	.154
1927	27	.314
1928	24	.279

Thus the experience of the year 1928 is seen to be amongst the lowest of the continued low rates recorded of recent years.

This Table exhibits one of the outstanding triumphs of modern health conditions. It shows that at the moment about 10 persons die from this group as compared with 100 in the 40 years from 1841-1880.

Between 1881-1900 there was a definite drop in the mortality rates.

Since the beginning of this century the fall in the death-rate has proceeded at a rate out of all proportion to any recorded experience, to reach its present position.

The factors that have contributed to this remarkable result are the continued absence of fatal Small Pox, the disappearance of Endemic Enteric Fever, the striking diminution that has taken place in the mortality experience of Scarlet Fever (largely if not entirely a matter of change in type), the great decline in the number of deaths from Measles and Whooping Cough, due largely to the much greater care exhibited in the home nursing and management of these diseases, the great diminution in the fatality of Diphtheria, associated with the proper exploitation of antitoxin treatment, and lastly, but most of all, to the astounding collapse in the death-rate from Zymotic Diarrhœa.

ENTERIC FEVER.

There were no deaths in 1928.

Since 1921 there have been 5 deaths from Enteric Fever in Ipswich, as compared with 6 in 1911-1920 and 78 in 1901-1910.

Periods.	No. of Deaths	Death-rates per 1,000 living.
		Ipswich.
1841-1850	12	.04
1851-1860	24	.06
1861-1870	40	.09
1871-1880	101	.21
1881-1890	65	.12
1891-1900	119	.19
1901-1910	78	.11
1911-1920	6	.007
1921-1926	3	.006
1921	1	.012
1922	1	.012
1923	—	—
1924	—	—
1925	1	.012
1926	—	—
1927	2	.033
1928	—	—

SMALL POX.

In last year's Annual Report, Small Pox was dealt with in some detail, and the subject will not be treated in this Report, save to state that Small Pox is still prevalent in this country, that its nature has not altered, as recent experience shows, and that a person who wishes to avoid Small Pox can do so by securing that he is efficiently vaccinated or revaccinated.

Period	No. of Deaths.	Death-rates per 1,000 living.	
		Ipswich.	England & Wales
1841-1850	103	.355	—
1851-1860	110	.311	.222
1861-1870	57	.149	.162
1871-1880	155	.331	.245
1881-1890	2	.003	.046
1891-1900	1	.001	.013
1901-1910	—	—	.013
1911-1920	—	—	—
1921-1925	—	—	—
1921	—	—	—
1922	—	—	.001
1923	—	—	—
1924	—	—	—
1925	—	—	—
1926	—	—	—
1927	—	—	.001
1928	—	—	.00

SCARLET FEVER.

There was one death in 1928.

Since 1921 there have been 7 deaths referred to Scarlet Fever, as compared with 44 in 1911-1920 and 15 in 1901-1910.

The existing type is extremely mild on the whole, but cases occur from time to time that bring forcibly to mind the fact that Scarlet Fever is a dangerous disease. The old saying "treacherous Scarlet" should never be forgotten.

Period.	No. of Deaths.	Deaths per 1,000 living.	
		Ipswich.	England & Wales.
1841—1850	120	.414	—
1851—1860	120	.339	—
1861—1870	304	.753	.971
1871—1880	200	.428	.719
1881—1890	38	.070	.338
1891—1900	52	.083	.158
1901—1910	15	.021	.106
1911—1920	44	.057	.047
1921—1927	6	.010	.029*
1921	—	—	.034
1922	2	.024	.036
1923	3	.036	.026
1924	1	.012	.023
1925	—	—	.025
1926	—	—	.017
1927	—	—	.015
1928	1	.011	.01

*1921—1925.

MEASLES.

11 deaths were referred to Measles in 1928, as compared with none in 1927 and 1926 and 15 in 1925.

Since 1921 there have been 33 deaths from Measles in Ipswich, as compared with 122 in 1911-1920 and 193 in 1901-1910.

There has, therefore, been a very great decline in the fatality of Measles of recent years. It is impossible to dissociate this fact from the work that has been done in the education of parents in the management of this disease

Period.	No. of Deaths.	Death-rates per 1,000 living.	
		Ipswich.	England & Wales.
1841—1850	87	.300	—
1851—1860	71	.200	.412
1861—1870	74	.183	.443
1871—1880	79	.169	.379
1881—1890	196	.362	.441
1891—1900	181	.291	.414
1901—1910	193	.274	.309
1911—1920	122	.159	.275
1921—1926	22	.044	.122*
1921	—	—	.059
1922	3	.037	.149
1923	2	.024	.138
1924	2	.024	.124
1925	15	.180	.137
1926	—	—	.089
1927	—	—	.092
1928	11	.128	.11

* 1921—1925

WHOOPIING COUGH.

There were 4 deaths from this disease in 1928, as compared with 18 in 1927.

Since 1921 there have been 64 deaths from Whooping Cough in Ipswich, as compared with 137 in 1911-1920 and 167 in 1901-1910.

There has therefore been a very considerable drop in the fatality of this disease of recent years, and, as in the case of Measles, the measures of education adopted must be credited with their due share. At the present moment Whooping Cough is, on the average, the most fatal of this particular group of Zymotic Diseases.

Period.	No. of Deaths.	Death-rates per 1,000 living.	
		Ipswich.	England & Wales.
1841—1850	165	.569	—
1851—1860	164	.464	.505
1861—1870	179	.443	.530
1871—1880	265	.567	.513
1881—1890	248	.458	.451
1891—1900	200	.322	.378
1901—1910	167	.237	.277
1911—1920	137	.179	.183
1921—1926	42	.085	.131*
1921	—	—	.121
1922	15	.184	.167
1923	1	.012	.108
1924	4	.048	.103
1925	18	.216	.156
1926	4	.047	.105
1927	18	.209	.094
1928	4	.046	.07

* 1921—1925

ZYMOTIC DIARRHŒA UNDER 2 YEARS OF AGE.

4 deaths were ascribed to this disease in 1928 (all under 1 year of age) as compared with 6 in 1927.

Since 1921 there have been 58 deaths from Diarrhœa, as compared with 202 in 1911-1920 and 374 in 1901-1910.

The decline in the mortality from Diarrhœa is one of the most remarkable features of modern vital statistics.

In Ipswich between 1841 and 1880 there were repeated epidemics of greater or less severity and with a high average mortality rate.

There was a lull during the 10 years 1881-1890, followed by another period of excessive incidence, which did not come to an end until the severe epidemics of 1904 and 1906.

Since 1906 the death-rate has declined, at first rather slowly, but since 1915 rapidly. With the exception of 1921, in which year there was a rise in the mortality experience, Diarrhœa has ceased to cause variations in the death-rates in the slightest degree comparable with the rates which, in the last Century and the beginning of this, were considered normal for Diarrhœa.

The Diarrhœa-rate in 1928 was the lowest recorded since 1841, with the exception of that of the year 1923.

Many factors have contributed to bring about this result, amongst which must be included the provision of pure water, the abolition of the privy-midden with its concomitant abominations, the disappearance of the horse, the ceaseless educational propaganda with regard to cleanliness of food itself, the places in which it is stored and the utensils in which it is kept, the advocacy and the more frequent adoption of breast-feeding, the use of dried milk which is increasingly popular, and last, but by no means least, the influence of the campaign for the production of clean cow's milk. I am convinced that this has had something to do with the decline in the last few years.

It should be realised that the decline in Diarrhœa mortality is associated with a great decline in Diarrhœa prevalence. It is not a question of successful treatment of the disease, though this no doubt has had some influence.

INFLUENZA.

8 deaths were ascribed to Influenza in 1928 (5 males, 3 females), as compared with 58 in 1927, 19 in 1926, and 108 in the 5 years 1921-1925.

1928 was not an Influenza year.

Period	Males.		Females		Persons.	
	No.	Death-rates.	No.	Death-rates.	No.	Death rates.
1841-1850	10	.073	13	.084	23	.079
1851-1860	3	.018	3	.016	6	.017
1861-1870	4	.020	1	.004	5	.012
1871-1880	—	—	2	.008	2	.004
1881-1890	1	.004	4	.014	5	.009
1891-1900	121	.418	143	.433	264	.425
1901-1910	79	.239	82	.221	161	.229
1911-1920	171	.472	204	.566	375	.490
1921-1925	40	.208	68	.314	108	.264
1926	10	.251	9	.203	19	.225
1927	28	.691	30	.646	58	.674
1928	5	.123	3	.066	8	.093

Thus Influenza is seen to have levied a very heavy toll upon the inhabitants of the Borough since 1891. In fact, just under 1,000 have been certified to have died from Influenza since that year.

The actual deaths attributed to the disease do not represent anything like the amount of damage done. The poison of Influenza has far-reaching effects upon various organs of the body, such as the Heart and Lungs and profoundly affects the Brain. Many of these conditions result in permanent ill-health going on, not infrequently, to a fatal termination at some future date. In such cases Influenza, although the actual cause of the condition causing death, does not appear at all.

The complications of Influenza are innumerable, but only one can be referred to here, and that is the direct association of the disease with acute disease of the Mastoid. The fact is established that Influenza is a definite and formidable cause of Mastoid Disease.

DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS.

89 deaths were referred to the various forms of Tuberculosis in 1928, as compared with 90 in 1927, 69 in 1926, and an average of 88.4 for the 5 years 1921-1925.

66 of the deaths (38 males and 28 females) were ascribed to the Pulmonary variety, and 23 (9 males and 14 females) to all other forms of Tuberculous disease.

The Tuberculosis mortality experience of Ipswich is set forth in the following Table:—

TABLE SHOWING THE DEATH-RATES IN IPSWICH FROM PULMONARY AND NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

Period.	Pulmonary T.B.			Non-Pulmonary T.B.			All Forms of T.B.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
			Ipswich.			England & Wales.			Ipswich.
1841—1850	3.52	3.60	3.57	.36	.35	—	3.88	3.96	3.92
1851—1860	2.72	3.08	2.91	.54	.42	2.68	3.27	3.50	3.39
1861—1870	2.76	2.85	2.83	.55	.34	2.48	3.31	3.19	3.28
1871—1880	2.74	2.44	2.57	.47	.47	2.12	3.21	2.92	3.05
1881—1890	2.18	1.98	2.07	.61	.59	1.73	2.79	2.57	2.67
1891—1900	1.99	1.54	1.74	.43	.41	1.39	2.43	1.95	2.01
1901—1910	1.73	1.23	1.46	.38	.34	1.16	2.12	1.57	1.82
1911—1920	1.34	1.07	1.20	.35	.27	1.07	1.69	1.35	1.50
1921—1925	1.08	.78	.92	.17	.14	.85	1.26	.92	1.07
1921	1.03	1.01	1.01	.13	.18	.88	1.16	1.19	1.17
1922	.99	.90	.94	.20	.06	.88	1.20	.97	1.08
1923	1.06	.62	.82	.15	.20	.88	1.22	.83	1.01
1924	.97	.68	.82	.15	.16	.84	1.13	.84	.97
1925	1.35	.68	.99	.20	.09	.83	1.56	.77	1.14
1926	.68	.65	.66	.20	.11	.77	.88	.76	.82
1927	1.23	.55	.87	.17	.17	.79	1.40	.72	1.04
1928	.94	.61	.76	.22	.30	—	1.16	.92	1.03

The Table indicates that there has been a remarkable decline in the mortality from Tuberculosis throughout the whole period included, and that the rate of fall has accelerated during recent years.

The latter is, I think, associated with the direct campaign to some extent, whereas the former appears to be related to a change in the fatality of the disease as contrasted with its prevalence.

I am not acquainted with evidence that would suggest that the proportion of people infected with Tuberculosis is less than it was 50 or 60 years ago. The evidence is all the other way, and tends to show that practically every person in a civilised community is infected with Tuberculosis in some of its manifestations before the age of puberty.

Viewed from this angle, the Table indicates that fewer people die from Tuberculosis than formerly, or, in other words, greater numbers of those who in the past were unable to shake off the disease are now capable of opposing successful resistance and thus establishing immunity.

The correctness of this view is supported by a number of considerations, of which I shall mention two only at this time.

(1) Postponement of the age of deaths. This is definite and can be explained by the fact that the resisting power of the victim is high enough to maintain the struggle for existence to a later period of life.

(2) Cases of acute Tuberculosis, or galloping consumption, are seen rarely nowadays, though of course such cases occur. On the other hand, it is now a common experience to find an advanced lesion in a person who has not sought medical advice for years. This is one of the great reasons for the difficulty of getting hold of the so-called early case. In my experience this is getting more difficult instead of more easy.

The chief reason is that social immunity has now reached a point at which the individual only loses his resistance after prolonged and insidious attacks by the Tuberculous process, by which time the disease is past its initial stages.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Deaths from all forms of Tuberculosis during 1928, arranged according to age groups.

Age Periods.	Deaths						All Forms.		
	Pulmonary.			Other Forms.					
	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.
1				1	1	2	1	1	2
1 5				1	2	3	1	2	3
5 10		1	1	4	3	7	4	4	8
10 15		2	2	1	2	3	1	4	5
15 20	2		2	1	4	5	3	1	7
20 25	3	6	9		1	1	3	7	10
25 35	8	6	14	1		1	9	6	15
35 45	10	3	13				10	3	13
45 55	9	7	16				9	7	16
55 65	4	3	7				4	3	7
65	2		2		1	1	2	1	3
Total	38	28	66	9	14	23	47	42	89

PUBLIC HEALTH (PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS)
REGULATIONS, 1925.

No action was taken.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1925, SECTION 62.

No action was taken.

CANCER.

129 deaths (49 males, 80 females) were referred to Cancer in 1928, as compared with 116 in the previous year, and an average of 115 for the 6 years 1921-1926.

The number for 1928 was the highest recorded for any year with the exception of 1925, and the Cancer death-rate was the highest on record with the same exception.

The uncertainty of the population estimates renders it inadvisable to discuss the significance of these rates, but it is safe to conclude that the Cancer death-rate is not far from the truth.

The sex distribution in 1928 showed an unusually high incidence on females.

Period.	Males.		Females.		Persons.		
	No. of Deaths.	Death-rates per 1,000 living.	No. of Deaths.	Death-rates per 1,000 living.	No. of Deaths.	Death-rates per 1,000 living.	
						Ipswich.	England & Wales.
1841—1850	12	.08	50	.32	60	.21	—
1851—1860	21	.12	80	.42	101	.28	.31
1861—1870	47	.24	143	.66	190	.47	.38
1871—1880	96	.43	193	.77	289	.61	.47
1881—1890	115	.45	243	.84	358	.66	.59
1891—1900	182	.62	299	.90	481	.77	.75
1901—1910	290	.87	413	1.11	703	.99	.90
1911—1920	399	1.10	562	1.39	961	1.25	1.08
1921—1925	256	1.33	329	1.52	585	1.43	1.26
1911	34	.96	49	1.24	83	1.11	.99
1912	37	1.04	52	1.31	89	1.18	1.02
1913	44	1.11	58	1.45	102	1.34	1.06
1914	42	1.15	53	1.31	95	1.23	1.06
1915	39	1.06	62	1.53	101	1.31	1.12
1916	48	1.31	52	1.28	100	1.30	1.16
1917	44	1.20	60	1.47	104	1.35	1.21
1918	29	.79	54	1.32	83	1.07	1.21
1919	44	1.20	50	1.22	94	1.21	1.14
1920	38	1.02	72	1.72	110	1.39	1.16
1921	42	1.11	56	1.31	98	1.21	1.21
1922	51	1.33	62	1.44	113	1.39	1.22
1923	39	1.01	74	1.70	113	1.38	1.26
1924	58	1.48	60	1.36	118	1.42	1.29
1925	66	1.68	77	1.74	143	1.72	1.34
1926	44	1.10	61	1.38	105	1.24	1.36
1927	50	1.23	66	1.45	116	1.34	1.38
1928	49	1.21	80	1.75	129	1.50	—

In previous Annual Reports reference has been made to the statistical increase in the incidence of Cancer, so that it is unnecessary to consider this aspect of the case. Further, in last year's Report Tables were given showing the comparative death-rates from Cancer of the various organs of the body.

In 1928 the female Cancer excess was associated with the usual high incidence upon the female generative organs and breast. Cancers of these organs accounted for nearly one half of the total female Cancer deaths.

Next in importance to these came Cancers of the Intestines, the Stomach and the Liver.

So far as local figures go, the case of Cancer of the Intestines calls for brief note. For practical purposes it was an uncommon disease in either sex up to the end of the 19th century, and the rates for the sexes were very much the same. Since the beginning of the present century the rates have increased enormously for both sexes, but far more so in the case of females.

There does not appear to be any real, or even satisfactory, explanation for this difference between the two sexes, which is obviously not explained by increase in the accuracy of diagnosis, since this factor applies with equal force to both sexes, but must be due to a real difference in incidence. It is of course true that there are three women alive to every two men over the age of 70, which must have its influence.

It is a matter of interest that Cancers of the Intestines attack the large Bowel, the small Intestine being very rarely indeed the site of a malignant growth. It would appear, therefore, that there is some condition or set of conditions of or in the large Bowl and the Rectum which is favourable to the incidence of Cancer.

These sex differences of Cancer incidence in organs are of extreme interest and teach a lesson did we know enough to read the riddle.

Why should Cancer exhibit a preference for the Tongue, the Mouth, the Oesophagus, the Stomach and the Rectum of the male in contrast with its incidence upon the same sites in the female?

DEATHS FROM DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.

156 deaths were ascribed to diseases of the Respiratory System in 1928, as compared with 203 in 1927, 152 in 1926, and an average of 148 for the 5 years 1921-1925.

The experience of 1928 was thus about the average.

Period.	Respiratory Death-rates per 1,000 living.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.
1841—1850	3.68	3.06	3.35
1851—1860	3.84	2.96	3.37
1861—1870	3.67	3.05	3.37
1871—1880	3.81	3.03	3.39
1881—1890	3.65	2.78	3.19
1891—1900	3.67	2.77	3.18
1901—1910	2.38	2.13	2.24
1911—1920	2.35	2.03	2.18
1921—1925	1.80	1.81	1.80
1926	1.84	1.77	1.80
1927	2.05	2.63	2.36
1928	2.27	1.40	1.81

Of the deaths 76 (41 males and 35 females) were ascribed to Bronchitis, 69 (43 males and 26 females) to Pneumonia, and 11 (8 males and 3 females) to all other varieties of Respiratory disease.

Bronchitis was fatal chiefly to the old and particularly elderly women.

Pneumonia, on the other hand, was more fatal to younger people.

The tendency to ascribe deaths to Broncho-Pneumonia rather than Lobar-Pneumonia becomes more definite every year.

The age distribution of the Respiratory deaths in 1928 showed nothing unusual except that there was a slight excess at ages under 5 years, as compared with the average since 1921.

Ages.	1901 to 1910.	1911 to 1920.	1921 to 1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.
— 5	8.54	6.90	4.24	3.66	3.95	6.08
—10	.38	.44	.27	.41	.68	
—15	.07	.19	.10	—	—	.12
—20	.16	.23	.22	—	—	.53
—25	.18	.27	.24	.15	—	—
25—35	.37	.27	.26	.31	.38	.22
35—45	.54	.77	.53	.66	.57	.65
45—55	1.49	1.07	1.14	1.24	1.12	.65
55—65	3.25	3.02	1.92	4.21	2.66	2.66
65—75	9.25	9.74	8.98	6.39	10.70	6.02
75—85	21.48	22.89	23.30	17.37	37.72	19.15
85+	27.58	47.87	47.49	66.11	50.00	57.70
All ages	2.25	2.19	1.82	1.80	2.36	1.81

The monthly distribution of the Respiratory death-rates is given in the following Table of Death-rates for persons only.

Month	1901-1910	1911-1920	1921-1926	1927	1928
Jan	4.28	3.34	3.75	5.77	3.02
Feb	3.66	4.52	3.39	7.04	3.23
Mar	3.31	3.55	2.51	2.88	4.39
Apr	2.53	3.06	2.42	1.56	2.98
May	1.90	1.69	1.04	2.06	.82
June	1.30	1.13	.86	.99	.85
July	1.14	.89	.64	.68	.55
Aug	1.09	.78	.69	1.23	1.09
Sep.	.97	.98	.74	.71	.56
Oct	1.46	1.28	1.07	.82	1.09
Nov	2.41	2.58	1.90	1.70	1.13
Dec	3.09	2.63	2.79	3.02	2.06

Thus, as usual, Respiratory mortality was related definitely to the four winter months, with special incidence upon March instead of February.

On the other hand, July and September provided the lowest mortality rates, as in 1927.

DISEASES OF THE HEART (90).

This group of Diseases was responsible in 1928 for the highest mortality from any group or variety of diseases for either sex. The group has been mounting steadily for many years, but it should not be concluded that these diseases of the heart have actually been increasing at the same rate. The truth is that the group represents an attempt to get nearer to the actual cause of death. The statistical increase in the deaths from Heart Disease is no more reliable than the statistical increase in the deaths from Cancer, and for precisely the same reasons, viz., increase in the accuracy of diagnosis and certification. Thus Myocardial Degeneration has taken the place of Senile Decay in many death certificates, and the change is to the good. Myocardial Degeneration itself is a term very ready to hand, though scientifically suspect, but it is better than Senility.

Of the 132 deaths referred to Heart Disease in 1928 (50 males and 82 females) 101 were over 60 years of age, and the youngest was 30 years old.

Obviously, therefore, the diseased conditions of the Heart included in the group belong to the period of life in which degenerative changes in the body tissues play a considerable and, as age advances, an increasing part.

Since 1921, 807 people have died from this group of Heart Diseases in Ipswich (355 males, 452 females). This is equal to 10.8 per cent. of the deaths from all causes at all ages.

DEATHS FROM CEREBRAL HÆMORRHAGE, CEREBRAL EMBOLISM AND CEREBRAL THROMBOSIS.

66 deaths were referred to this group in 1928, as compared with an average of 66 for the 7 years 1921-1927.

The group was responsible for 6.87 per cent. of the deaths from all causes at all ages.

The diseases are members of the group of degenerations associated with advancing age. For practical purposes the whole of the deaths recorded were over 45 years of age.

Year.		Cerebral Hæmorrhage			Cerebral Thrombosis and Embolism.			Totals.		
		M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.
1921		34	22	56	5	3	8	39	25	64
1922		26	27	53	5	5	10	31	32	63
1923		15	32	47	4	2	6	19	34	53
1924		20	32	52	5	7	12	25	39	64
1925		22	30	52	5	3	8	27	33	60
1926		33	31	64	6	6	12	39	37	76
1927		30	34	64	3	13	16	33	47	80
TOTAL		180	208	388	33	39	72	213	247	460
Death-rates per 1,000 living 1921-1927.		.66	.67	.67	.12	.12	.12	.78	.80	.79
1928	No.	21	27	48	6	12	18	27	39	66
	Rate.	.52	.59	.55	.14	.26	.21	.66	.85	.76

From this it is seen that in 1928 the death-rates from Cerebral Hæmorrhage were rather less than in previous years, but higher for Cerebral Thrombosis and Embolism.

It should be noted in this relation that a number of deaths ascribed to Arterio-Sclerosis and Cerebral Hæmorrhage are now referred to diseases of blood vessels, though formerly they were included amongst those ascribed to Cerebral Hæmorrhage.

The whole group is one of the most disastrous of the diseases of degeneration, from its crippling mental and physical effects if not rapidly fatal.

All sufferers from high blood pressure or diseased arteries should take warning of the danger in which they stand.

DEATHS FROM VIOLENCE.

The death-rates from the various forms of violence, including suicide, are exhibited thus:—

Period.	Death-rates per 1,000 living.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.
1841—1850	.89	.25	.55
1851—1860	.88	.38	.61
1861—1870	.87	.26	.56
1871—1880	.76	.20	.47
1881—1890	.75	.23	.47
1891—1900	.78	.29	.52
1901—1910	.73	.29	.50
1911—1920	.73	.36	.54
1921—1925	.58	.26	.42
1926	.55	.44	.49
1927	.66	.22	.43
1928	.52	.28	.39

34 deaths (21 male and 13 female) were referred to violence in 1928, as compared with 37, 42, 29, 38 and 27 respectively in the previous 5 years.

Thus the death-rate from violence was below the average experience, especially in the case of males.

13 of the deaths were due to suicides (9 males and 4 females), or rather more than 38 per cent. of the deaths from violence. 5 suicides (4 males and 1 female) were due to Coal Gas poisoning, which is now the most popular means of self-destruction.

The outstanding feature of the deaths from violence other than suicide was the high proportion of deaths due to Vehicular Violence, which was responsible for 8 deaths in 1928, as compared with 15, 9, 5, 6 and 7 in the previous 5 years.

Of the 8 deaths, 5 were caused by motor-cars, 2 by motor-cycles, and 1 by a trolley bus.

Since 1921 there have been recorded 216 deaths from all forms of violence, excluding suicides. Of these (64, or 29.6 per cent.), have been caused by vehicular violence, practically all motor vehicles.

In the same period 68 people committed suicide, from which it might be argued that our streets provide a means of suicide as ready and effective as all the other means that have achieved popularity for that purpose.

PUERPERAL MORTALITY.

12 women died in 1928 in giving birth to 1,424 children, the equivalent of a mortality rate of 8.42 per 1,000 births, one of the highest rates recorded since 1841. Of the deaths 7 were due to Puerperal Sepsis, 4 to Puerperal Hæmorrhage, and 1 to Puerperal Convulsions.

The following Table shows in terms of decennia between 1841 and 1920 and annually since 1921, the death-rates per 1,000 births from the various accidents and diseases of Pregnancy and Childbirth in Ipswich.

Periods.	Puerperal Fever.	Puerperal Hæmorrhage.	Puerperal Convulsions	All other Conditions.	Total all causes.	
					No.	Rates.
1841—1850	1.81	.42	.53	1.71	42	4.47
1851—1860	1.00	.17	1.00	1.60	45	3.77
1861—1870	.90	.45	.52	1.51	45	3.38
1871—1880	1.53	.57	.25	1.72	64	4.07
1881—1890	2.16	.52	.41	1.41	77	4.50
1891—1900	1.57	.50	.22	1.92	75	4.21
1901—1910	.63	1.07	.63	1.44	71	3.77
1911—1920	1.39	.60	.97	1.33	71	4.29
1921	1.74	—	—	1.74	6	3.46
1922	.63	—	1.89	.63	5	3.15
1923	1.29	—	—	.64	3	1.93
1924	1.39	—	.69	.69	4	2.79
1925	2.81	.70	—	—	5	3.52
1926	1.94	.65	1.94	1.30	9	5.84
1927	2.11	1.41	.71	.71	7	4.94
1928	4.91	2.81	.70	—	12	8.42

The average experience in Ipswich, between 1841 and 1920, was that 4 women died in giving birth to 1,000 infants. Between 1921 and 1925, the rate improved, especially for Puerperal Hæmorrhage, although not for Puerperal Sepsis.

During the last four years there has been a very high death-rate from Puerperal Sepsis, whilst in the last couple of years the deaths from Hæmorrhage have also increased.

If these figures be examined in order to test their value as conveying a true statement of the case, the answer must be that they do consistently, at least up to within the last year or two, understate the mortality from childbirth.

The proof of this assertion is not easy, but the figures of the notifications of and death from Puerperal Sepsis convey some very highly suggestive information.

Periods	No. of Cases Notified.	No. of Deaths.	Case Mortality per cent.
1891—1900	39	28	71.8
1901—1910	26	12	46.1
1911—1920	54	23	42.6
1921—1928	104	24	23.1

If the present mortality experience of about 1 in 4 is true, then notification in the past has been a farce. I think there is very little doubt this is the real truth, and it is pretty certain that it is not complete now. Among the reasons for this is the fact that practitioners do not diagnose Puerperal Sepsis unless there is no possible doubt as to the nature of the case. This is the real reason for the enormous case mortality revealed by the above Table. None, or very few, of the mild cases were notified. At the present moment this difficulty still exists, the mild cases being ascribed to any cause other than Sepsis.

At the same time it must be recognised that facilities for treatment now exist that were absent formerly, and this may be taken as an inducement to notify. There is a good deal to be said for the view that if nothing is going to happen it is not much use notifying.

It may be expected that the Ante-Natal Clinic will be of assistance in bringing to light conditions, such as albuminuria, the treatment of which may be the means of preventing that very important cause of Puerperal mortality, Puerperal Convulsions. Similarly in the case of Malpresentation and such like, Ante-Natal work can be credited with the capacity to avert the sequential dangers to mother and child.

So far as the treatment of Puerperal Diseases are concerned, ample local facilities exist for the reception of all cases for whom Hospital treatment is required, either at the Ipswich and East Suffolk Hospital for all complications of childbirth, and the subsequent Puerperal state, or at the Isolation Hospital for Puerperal Sepsis.

INFANT MORTALITY.

The Infant Mortality rates recorded for Ipswich are set forth in the following Table, which compares the local experience with that of England and Wales since 1841 :—

DECENNIAL AND QUINQUENNIAL INFANT DEATHS.

Period.	No. of Deaths.			Infant Death Rates.						Female Infant Deaths per 1,000 Males.	
	Males.	Fmles.	Infants	Males.		Females.		Infants.		Ips.	E.&W.
				Ips.	E.&W.	Ips.	E.&W.	Ips.	E.&W.		
1841-1850	915	743	1,658	191	167	161	137	176	153	843	820
1851-1860	1,122	931	2,053	184	168	159	139	172	154	864	827
1861-1870	1,141	982	2,123	167	168	151	139	159	154	904	827
1871-1880	1,369	1,024	2,393	171	163	134	134	152	149	783	822
1881-1890	1,327	1,004	2,331	153	155	118	128	136	142	771	826
1891-1900	1,582	1,181	2,763	174	168	135	138	155	153	776	821
1901-1910	1,322	1,044	2,366	138	140	113	114	126	128	819	814
1911-1920	889	615	1,504	105	112	76	89	91	100	726	795
1841-1845	363	296	659	178	162	143	133	161	148	803	821
1846-1850	552	447	999	201	172	175	142	188	157	870	824
1851-1855	550	453	1,003	188	172	158	141	173	156	840	820
1856-1860	572	478	1,050	180	166	160	137	171	152	888	825
1861-1865	567	492	1,059	171	166	156	136	164	151	912	820
1866-1870	574	490	1,064	164	170	146	142	155	157	890	835
1871-1875	647	487	1,134	169	167	133	138	152	153	787	826
1876-1880	722	537	1,259	172	159	135	130	154	145	785	817
1881-1885	647	496	1,143	152	152	117	125	134	139	770	822
1886-1890	680	508	1,188	155	159	119	131	138	145	768	824
1891-1895	763	559	1,322	171	165	128	135	150	151	748	818
1896-1900	819	622	1,441	177	170	141	141	160	156	800	829
1901-1905	763	605	1,368	155	151	128	124	142	138	826	821
1906-1910	559	439	998	119	129	97	105	109	117	815	814
1911-1915	525	365	890	115	121	85	97	101	110	739	801
1916-1920	364	250	614	92	101	65	79	78	90	706	782
1921-1925	274	197	471	71	86	50	66	61	76	704	767
1901	189	131	320	194	166	141	136	168	151	693	932
1902	116	108	224	122	147	117	118	119	133	931	932
1903	155	116	271	158	145	119	118	138	132	748	932
1904	145	125	270	130	159	150	131	140	145	862	941
1905	158	125	283	154	141	134	115	145	128	791	943
1906	149	123	272	149	145	133	120	142	132	826	937
1907	108	85	193	113	130	94	104	104	118	787	947
1908	111	87	198	118	133	100	107	109	120	784	936
1909	93	69	162	103	120	76	97	95	109	742	953
1910	98	75	173	109	116	84	94	97	105	766	941
1911	99	82	181	107	142	96	117	102	130	828	937
1912	120	75	195	135	106	87	84	112	95	625	946
1913	109	65	174	119	120	74	96	96	108	596	929
1914	101	87	188	108	116	100	93	104	105	861	933
1915	96	56	152	117	123	70	96	94	110	583	923
1916	78	57	135	90	102	71	80	81	91	731	917
1917	71	48	119	107	108	73	85	90	96	676	903
1918	66	49	115	94	108	71	86	83	97	742	944
1919	59	41	100	89	100	58	78	70	89	695	954
1920	90	55	145	89	90	55	69	72	80	611	939
1921	70	58	128	83	93	65	72	74	83	829	957
1922	38	47	85	49	87	58	66	54	77	1,237	969
1923	52	27	79	66	78	35	60	51	69	519	960
1924	49	26	75	67	85	37	65	52	75	531	966
1925	65	39	104	93	84	54	66	73	75	600	963
1926	46	24	70	59	79	31	61	45	70	522	959
1927	51	41	92	69	79	59	60	65	70	804	—
1928	46	23	69	59	—	35	—	48	65	500	—

The number of deaths in 1928 was the lowest recorded in the history of the Borough, and the Infant death-rate reached a position below that of any previous year, with the exception of 1926.

These facts afford gratifying evidence of the success of the local schemes established for the purpose of dealing with the problem, but it is well to recognise that there are many factors at work other than those comprised within the direct attack on the causes of Infant death, and that the whole of the credit is not due to action by the Local Authority.

The treatment of disease for example has made enormous strides since the beginning of this century with results of high value in infancy.

I give a Table in which is set forth the quinquennial death-rates from the diseases of infancy classified into appropriate groups which gives a bird's-eye view, not only of the principal groups causing infant death, but of the changes that have taken place with the passage of time in these particular groups themselves.

INFANT DEATH-RATES PER 1,000 BIRTHS FOR CERTAIN GROUPS OF DISEASES ARRANGED IN QUINQUENNIAL PERIODS SINCE 1891.

Causes of Death.	1891— 1895.	1896— 1900.	1901— 1905.	1906— 1910.	1911— 1915.	1916— 1920.	1921— 1925.	1926— 1928.
7 Principal Zymotics ...	33.5	52.3	26.2	20.9	19.7	8.6	8.0	6.1
Other Infectious Diseases...	4.4	2.4	1.7	4.2	4.2	3.6	2.4	2.3
Tuberculosis ...	3.8	3.8	3.0	3.3	2.3	2.9	8	.9
Other General Diseases ...	8	2	.5	.6	6	.5	5	.2
Diseases of Nervous System	12.3	10.6	10.2	7.8	5.8	4.9	3.5	1.6
" " Circulatory ..	1		.1		1	1		.2
" " Respiratory ..	26.1	24.1	22.2	16.0	18.4	15.3	11.5	10.0
" " Digestive ..	1.1	1.3	.2	1.7	2.2	2.3	1.2	1.1
" " Genito Urinary System	1	.2	3	.3	1	2		2
" " Skin & Cellular Tissue	8	1.4	1.3	.4	.7	.2	.4	.2
Congenital Malformations	2.8	1.7	2.6	3.1	4.7	4.0	4.6	5.5
Prematurity, Atrophy, etc.	61.5	56.8	68.6	46.8	40.3	33.0	26.1	23.1
Violence ...	1.5	2.9	3.0	2.1	1.9	2.7	1.9	.7
All Others ...	1.5	2.1	7	1.2	6	3		
TOTAL ...	150	160	142	109	101	78	61	52

The Table shows that throughout the 38 years comprised in the Table the same groups have continued to contribute by far the highest proportion of the Infant deaths.

To-day, as always, the group of conditions, including Premature Birth, Atrophy, and the Congenital Malformations, heads the list of causes of Infant death. It is a group that, though it has declined greatly from the height touched at the beginning of this century, is still responsible for more than one half of the Infant Mortality. The position of Congenital Malformations is quite misleading, because there is no reason to believe that there is a real increase in Congenital Malformations, but every reason to credit the increase to greater accuracy of death certification.

This group is responsible for practically the whole of the Mortality under 1 week and for a very large proportion of that under 1 month.

This great group was followed very closely at the end of the 19th Century by the group of Zymotic Diseases, which so far as Infants are concerned consists of Diarrhœa, Whooping Cough and Measles. Of these Diarrhœa caused mortality far in excess of the others, so much so that, next to Prematurity and Atrophy, it was the great cause of Infant death in Ipswich.

The group to-day contributes a mortality of about one-sixth of that in the closing quinquennium of last century, and is not now as fatal as the group of diseases associated with the Respiratory System.

Diseases of the Respiratory System (Bronchitis and Pneumonia) have declined very greatly, but to nothing like the extent of the Zymotic group, with the result that they have now stepped into second place.

A brief reference should be made to the very great decline in the number of deaths ascribed to Diseases of the Nervous System, the chief of which used to be Convulsions, always an indefinite and extremely unscientific term. Whatever be the reason the fact remains that this group has ceased to contribute more than a fraction of the total Infant Mortality.

Lastly the position of Tuberculosis is worthy of comment. It would appear from the Table that this group has fallen to one quarter of that obtaining at the end of the 19th century. As explaining this position it is of importance that Tuberculosis of the abdominal organs is now very rarely given as a cause of Infant death, and that Tuberculous Meningitis has ceased to be a common form of death certification.

I give a Table showing the Infant Death-rates under 1 year, arranged as quinquennial rates from 1891—1925, and annual rates thereafter.

INFANT DEATH-RATES UNDER 1 YEAR.

Quinquennial.	1 Week.						1 Month.						3-6 Months.						6-9 Months.						9-12 Months.						1 Year.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
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The Table shows quite graphically the changes that have taken place in the Infant Death-rates over a period sufficiently long to eliminate the effect of accidentals and establish an existing average.

In the first place the sex discrepancy is very evident at all ages under 1 year, the general rule being that the less the age the greater becomes the male excess death-rate. This applies with equal force to the high rates recorded at the end of the 19th century and the low rates of the present day.

In the second place it is shown that the Infant death-rates diminish as age increases, and that the greatest improvements in the rates are in those over 3 months of age. Thus the rates between 3 and 9 months are at the present moment about one-fifth of the highest rates recorded for this age period in the Table, and those from 9—12 months about one fourth. On the other hand, the rates under three months do not show anything like this proportional improvement, but it is shown that these rates are at the moment less than one-half of those recorded at the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th. It is notable that in 1928 the Infant Mortality rate under three months was the lowest in the recorded history of the Borough.

At ages under 1 month there is revealed a steady and considerable decline from the highest rate in 1901-1905. The average at the present day is about one half of the maximum, and again it should be noted that the rate for 1928 was much less than one half the highest, and was the lowest rate recorded.

Under 1 week a reduction is evident, and it is of high interest that 1928 showed at this age period a rate well below anything previously experienced, representing indeed a reduction of more than 50 per cent.

There is therefore substantial evidence of considerable and sustained improvement of the Infant Mortality rates, even at those ages at which the least impression has been made on the rate.

TWIN MORTALITY.

The death-rates of Twin Infants are shown in the following Table :—

Year.	No. of Twin Deaths under 1 year.	Twin Death rates per 1,000 Twin Births.
		Under 1 year.
1921	10	333
1922	7	194
1923	5	161
1924	12	343
1925	19	365
1926	5	185
1927	14	388
1928	6	300
1921 - 1928	78	293

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF INFANT DEATHS, 1928.

1928	1		2		3		4		5		6		7		1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		—1 YEAR									
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	P									
Measles ...																														1										1	1							
Pertussis ...																	1												1											2	2							
Diarrhoea ...																	1		1									1		1										1	3	4						
Syphilis ...																	2					1																		1	2	3						
Cerel. T.B.																									1			1													1	1	2					
Encephalitis																																			1						1	1						
Meningitis																								1																	1	1						
Laryngitis ...														1												1															2	2						
Bronchitis ...														1	1		1	1				1		1					1				1							6	2	8						
Pneumonia ...																		2		1		1					1		2				2	2			1			9	3	12						
Pul. Congest....																																1									1	1						
Intest. Ob. ...																			1																						1	1						
Malformations															1			1			1	2	1	2		1															5	1	6					
A.D.M. ...	1										1	1	1					2	1																							3	1	4				
Prematurity ...	5	2	2	1	1									1		8	4			1	1						1															11	5	16				
Injury at Birth		2															2																									2	2					
O.D. Early Infancy...															1	1			1				2	1																		2	1	3				
	6	4	2	1	2	—	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	11	8	2	1	3	4	1	1	17	14	8	2	3	—	3	—	2	1	1	1	2	—	5	2	1	—	3	2	1	—	1	46	23	69
	10	3	2	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	3	7	2	2	2	3	3	3	2	2	2	7	1	5	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				

The mortality experience of Twin Infants as compared with that of other Infants is shown below :—

Year.	Mortality per 1,000 Births.				All Infants.
	Twin Infants.	Single Infants	Legitimate.	Illegitimate.	
1921	333	69	71	117	74
1922	194	50	51	102	53
1923	161	48	49	82	51
1924	343	45	55		52
1925	365	63	72	92	73
1926	185	43	45	52	45
1927	388	56	62	113	65
1928	300	45	46	95	48
Averages	293	53	57	82	58

Twins, therefore, experienced an average mortality more than 5 times that of single infants and $3\frac{1}{2}$ times that of illegitimate infants.

Multiple births, therefore, are to be regarded as one of the contributory causes of Infant Mortality.

The sex mortality of Twins is shown in the following Table. The figures refer to the period 1921-1928 inclusive.

Class.	No. of Infants born alive.	No. of deaths under 1 year.	Death-rates per 1,000 Births.	No. of cases in which both infants died.
Twin Boys	92	31	337	8
Twin Girls	72	23	319	10
Boy and Girl	86	20	232	9
All others	16	4	250	
TOTAL	266	78	293	27

This would suggest that Twins of the same sex are more liable to death than mixed Twins.

Male Twins experience a higher mortality than female, which is quite in accordance with the expected.

The sex mortality of Twins is compared with that of single infants as follows :—

1921-1928.	Death-rates per 1,000 Births.		
	Males.	Females.	Infants.
Twin Infants	312	270	293
Single Infants	62	43	53
All Infants	66	47	58

STILLBIRTHS.

The year 1928 was the first complete year in which notification of stillbirths may be presumed to have approached accuracy. 61 stillbirths were notified, of which 31 were notified by doctors, 24 by midwives, and 6 were extracted from the returns furnished by the Registrars.

38 were males and 23 females. One pair of male twins was certified as stillborn. 16 were premature, or 24.6 per cent.

In 7 cases, or 11.4 per cent., the birth was abnormal owing to malpresentation, and in one case the cause was given as unduly prolonged labour.

In 3 cases the stillbirth was associated with death of the mother (Placenta Praevia 1, Nephritis of Pregnancy 1, and Caesarean section 1). The only illegitimate stillbirths were the twins already referred to.

In 17 cases the infants were macerated, showing that death had occurred some time before delivery.

The Infant Mortality from Stillbirth was thus equal to 41 per 1,000 potential infant lives (47 per 1,000 males and 34 per 1,000 females).

There is thus revealed the fact that the Infant Mortality of viable infants before birth is almost as great as that of the actually recorded mortality under 1 year of Infants born alive.

The real Infant Mortality is that produced by the addition of the Ante-Natal Mortality (Stillbirths) to the Post-Natal Mortality (deaths of Infants under 1 year of age).

In Ipswich in 1928 the combined figures yielded a total mortality of 87 per 1,000 potential lives. Potential lives include (1) the registered live births and (2) the registered stillbirths.

DEATHS FROM CONGENITAL MALFORMATIONS.

6 deaths (5 males and 1 female) were ascribed to these conditions during 1928, as compared with 11 in 1927.

All the deaths were under 1 year of age.

Congenital malformations accounted for 8.7 per cent. of the deaths under 1 year in 1928, which was practically the same as the average for the years 1921-1927 inclusive.

3 of the deaths (all males) were due to Congenital Heart Disease, 2 (males) to Spina bifida, and 1 (female) to Congenital Hydrocephalus.

It is the average experience that there is excessive male mortality from Congenital Malformations, but the disproportion was considerably above the usual in 1928.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

In the following Table the numbers and rates of notifications received in the 5 years 1921-1925 are available for comparison with the corresponding figures for the years 1926, 1927, and 1928.

Diseases Notified	1921-1925		1926		1927		1928	
	Numbr	Rates	Numbr	Rates	Numbr	Rates	Numbr	Rates
Chicken Pox ...	2182	5.34	1080	12.83	579	6.73	615	7.15
Diphtheria ...	736	1.80	13	.15	24	.28	110	1.28
Scarlet Fever ...	581	1.42	124	1.41	195	2.26	151	1.75
Pneumonia ...	543	1.33	95	1.13	137	1.59	127	1.47
Erysipelas ...	120	.29	22	.26	25	.29	18	.21
Puerperal Fever ...	60	.15	12	.14	5	.05	25	.29
Puerperal Pyrexia			2	.02	5	.05	6	.07
Ophthalmia								
Neonatorum ...	53	.13	11	.13	9	.10	6	.07
Enteric Fever ...	34	.08	4	.04	6	.07	4	.04
Malaria ...	19	.05	2	.02			1	.01
Dysentery ...	2	.004						
Encephalitis								
Lethargica ...	8	.02	3	.03	4	.04	2	.02
Anterior								
Poliomyelitis	8	.02			3	.03	1	.01
Cerebro-Spinal								
Fever ...	7	.02	2	.02	1	.01	3	.03
Acute Polio								
Encephalitis ...	1	.002					1	.01
Small Pox ...							1	.01
TOTAL ...	4354	10.65	1370	16.27	993	11.54	1071	12.46

SMALL POX.

One case was notified during 1928, the first in the Borough since 1902.

The patient was discovered in the casual ward of the Workhouse. The man was a tramp who had come from London, which he had left about a fortnight before, though the source of his infection was never traced.

He was isolated in the Small Pox Hospital at once, and his case ran the ordinary course of the mild type of Small Pox prevalent during the year.

There were 16 contacts of this case, who were isolated for 16 days as a precautionary measure. None of these developed the disease. All accepted re-vaccination except 4.

In my Report for 1927 I dealt with Small Pox from the point of view of vaccination. I reiterate the views expressed in that Report.

It is not enough to assert that because a patient is isolated with promptitude and nothing happens, no more is necessary. The same thing is done with Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria, but we always have both

of these diseases with us. Isolation, therefore, however efficient and prompt, is not in itself enough.

In the case of Small Pox vaccination makes good the deficiency.

SCARLET FEVER.

Scarlet Fever was not so prevalent in 1928 as in the previous year, but was on the whole above the average of the experience of recent years.

Periods.	Notifications.	
	Numbers.	Rates.
1891—1900	2,655	4.27
1901—1910	1,126	1.60
1911—1920	2,679	3.51
1921—1925	581	1.42
1921	73	.90
1922	126	1.55
1923	127	1.55
1924	125	1.51
1925	130	1.56
1926	124	1.47
1927	195	2.26
1928	151	1.75

The type was extremely mild throughout the year, and there was a certain amount of confusion with Rubella.

1 case proved fatal, giving a case mortality of 0.66 per cent., or exactly the average percentage fatality for the 8 years 1921-1928.

DIPHTHERIA.

There was a considerable recrudescence of Diphtheria in 1928, the notification rates being the highest recorded since 1922.

Periods.	Notifications.	
	Numbers.	Rates.
1891—1900	536	.86
1901—1910	791	1.12
1911—1920	1,774	2.32
1921—1925	736	1.80
1921	441	5.47
1922	146	1.79
1923	94	1.14
1924	20	.24
1925	35	.42
1926	13	.15
1927	24	.27
1928	110	1.28

The type was on the whole not severe, but there were certain well defined features which marked the infection as differing from the usual type encountered in this district.

The first of these was the unusually high degree of infectivity amongst members of the same family, and the second was the very marked tendency towards heart affections of minor degree but of long standing.

4 cases proved fatal, a case fatality of 3.6 per cent., as compared with an average of 3.7 per cent. for the 8 years 1921-1928.

These percentages compare with fatality rates per cent. of notifications of 7.1 per cent. in 1911-1920, 12.8 per cent. in 1901-1910, and 29.3 per cent. in 1891-1900.

The great fall in the case fatality is due to some extent to the milder type of recent years, but most of all to Antitoxin treatment.

In this relation it is well to issue the warning that the tendency to affect the heart shown in 1928 is evidence of increase in toxicity, and therefore of virulence.

ENTERIC FEVER.

4 cases were notified in 1928, as compared with 6 in the previous year.

Of these one was imported and was a case of Enteric Fever, the others being Paratyphoid B.

Periods.	Notifications.	
	Numbers.	Rates.
1891—1900	938	1.51
1901—1910	485	.68
1911—1920	67	.10
1921—1925	34	.08
1921	5	.06
1922	3	.03
1923	4	.05
1924	3	.03
1925	19	.23
1926	4	.04
1927	6	.07
1928	4	.04

Of recent years Endemic Typhoid Fever has disappeared. This is the lesson taught in the Table.

There were no deaths in 1928. The case fatality per cent. was thus nil, as compared with 10.4 per cent. for the 8 years 1921-1928, 9 per cent. in 1911-1920, 16.1 per cent. in 1901-1910, and 12.6 per cent. in 1891-1900.

Thus the average case fatality rate has fallen to some extent of recent years, but the real reason for the fall in the death-rate is diminution in prevalence.

ERYSIPELAS.

18 cases were notified in 1928, as compared with 25 in 1927.

It is difficult to appreciate what Public Health purpose is served by the retention of this disease on the notification list. The fact that it was one of the scourges of the surgeon in the pre-antiseptic era has nothing to do with the present day.

ENCEPHALITIS LETHARGICA.

2 cases were notified in 1928, as compared with 4 in 1927, and 3 in 1926.

So far as notifications are concerned there is no local evidence of epidemiological value.

PNEUMONIA.

127 cases were notified in 1928, as compared with 137 in 1927.

The notification-rate was thus equal to 1.47, as compared with 1.59 in 1927, 1.13 in 1926, and an average of 1.33 in 1921-1925.

These rates are useless in so far as evidence of the prevalence of Pneumonia is concerned.

Nevertheless notification does fulfil one most useful practical purpose, viz., that it draws attention to the people who do require help, because it is precisely such cases that are included amongst the notifications. Thus it becomes possible to offer Hospital treatment to cases which might in the absence of notification be left to be treated under home conditions altogether hopeless from the point of view of the patient.

TUBERCULOSIS.

NOTIFICATIONS OF TUBERCULOSIS SINCE 1909.

Table A.

Number of cases notified.

Year.	Pulmonary.			Non-Pulmonary.			All Forms.		
	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.
1909	41	23	64	—	—	—	41	23	64
1910	29	15	44	—	—	—	29	15	44
Average	35	19	54	—	—	—	35	19	54
1911	75	57	132	—	—	—	75	57	132
1912	178	152	330	—	—	—	178	152	330
1913	112	88	200	58	52	110	170	140	310
1914	98	58	156	18	23	41	116	81	197
1915	60	56	116	18	20	38	78	76	154
1916	91	77	168	19	17	36	110	94	204
1917	77	78	155	18	12	30	95	90	185
1918	81	97	178	16	18	34	97	115	212
1919	82	82	164	26	39	65	108	121	229
1920	70	67	137	39	36	75	109	103	212
Average	92.4	81.2	173.6	21.2	21.7	42.9	113.6	102.9	216.5
1921	173	131	304	41	35	76	214	166	380
1922	90	65	155	23	21	44	113	86	199
1923	72	61	133	38	36	74	110	97	207
1924	72	69	141	24	28	52	96	97	193
1925	72	74	146	34	32	66	106	106	212
1926	55	68	123	41	35	76	96	103	199
1927	68	59	127	26	27	53	91	86	180
1928	72	69	141	20	24	44	92	93	185
Average	84.2	74.5	158.7	30.9	29.7	60.6	115.1	104.2	219.3

Thus the number of notifications remained much the same in 1928 as in previous years. It would appear as if we might expect about 140 notifications of Pulmonary Tuberculosis per annum, and about 60 of all other forms of the disease.

NOTIFICATION RATES SINCE 1909.

Table B.

Year.	Pulmonary.			Non-Pulmonary.			All Forms.		
	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.
1909	1.19	.60	.88	—	—	—	1.19	.60	.88
1910	.83	.38	.59	—	—	—	.83	.38	.59
Average	1.01	.49	.73	—	—	—	1.01	.49	.73
1911	2.13	1.46	1.79	—	—	—	2.13	1.46	1.79
1912	5.00	3.85	4.54	—	—	—	5.00	3.85	4.54
1913	3.12	2.21	2.64	1.61	1.30	1.45	4.73	3.52	4.09
1914	2.70	1.44	2.04	.49	.57	.53	3.19	2.01	2.57
1915	1.64	1.38	1.51	.49	.49	.49	2.14	1.88	2.00
1916	2.50	1.90	2.20	.52	.41	.46	3.02	2.32	2.65
1917	2.11	1.92	2.01	.49	.29	.38	2.61	2.21	2.40
1918	2.22	2.38	2.30	.43	.44	.44	2.66	2.82	2.75
1919	2.24	2.00	2.11	.71	.95	.83	2.95	2.95	2.95
1920	1.89	1.61	1.74	1.05	.86	.95	2.94	2.48	2.70
Average	2.55	2.01	2.28	0.72	0.66	0.69	3.13	2.55	2.88
1921	4.59	3.08	3.79	1.08	.82	.94	5.67	3.90	4.74
1922	2.36	1.51	1.91	.60	.48	.50	2.96	2.00	2.45
1923	1.87	1.40	1.62	.98	.83	.90	2.86	2.24	2.53
1924	1.85	1.57	1.70	.61	.63	.62	2.48	2.21	2.33
1925	1.84	1.67	1.75	.87	.72	.79	2.76	2.36	2.55
1926	1.39	1.52	1.46	1.06	.76	.90	2.45	2.28	2.36
1927	1.68	1.29	1.47	.64	.59	.61	2.32	1.88	2.09
1928	1.78	1.51	1.64	.49	.52	.51	2.27	2.04	2.15
Average	2.17	1.69	1.92	.79	.67	.72	2.97	2.36	2.65

The notification rates indicate that the experience of the year 1928 was practically the lowest since complete notification has been in force.

There was a rise in the Pulmonary rate as compared with the two previous years, but a fall in the Non-Pulmonary rate. If the male and female rates be compared as between the average notification rates prevailing between 1911-1920 and 1921-1928, it will be found that the female ratio remains practically unaltered so far as Pulmonary Tuberculosis is concerned, but has dropped slightly for the Non-Pulmonary group.

AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION OF THE NOTIFICATIONS OF TUBERCULOSIS, 1928.

Age.	Pulmonary.			All other forms.			Total 1928.			Total 1927 Persons.
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
— 1	—	—	—	1	1	2	1	1	2	1
1— 5	—	—	—	7	4	11	7	4	11	15
5—10	2	4	6	7	7	14	9	11	20	28
10—15	3	3	6	1	4	5	4	7	11	21
15—20	6	4	10	—	4	4	6	8	14	15
20—25	10	13	23	1	3	4	11	16	27	14
25—35	12	16	28	—	—	—	12	16	28	30
35—45	12	15	27	—	1	1	12	16	28	27
45—55	14	9	23	2	—	2	16	9	25	19
55—65	11	3	14	1	—	1	12	3	15	7
65+	2	2	4	—	—	—	2	2	4	3
	72	69	141	20	24	44	92	93	185	180

These figures show no material change from the averages of recent years.

PRINCIPAL SITES OF TUBERCULOSIS.

The following Table shows the number of cases of the different varieties of Tuberculosis, notified during 1928, as compared with the corresponding figures of the seven preceding years :—

Situation of Disease.	Year.							
	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928
Pulmonary ...	304	154	133	141	146	123	127	141
Abdominal ...	6	5	10	8	9	12	7	11
Cerebral ...	5	5	7	4	5	3	4	10
General ...	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	1
Bones and Joints	32	12	24	13	17	22	19	5
Glands ...	16	11	17	16	26	32	18	10
All other forms of T.B. ...	16	11	15	11	9	7	5	7
TOTAL ...	380	199	207	193	212	199	180	185

The Pulmonary variety was therefore very near the average of the 7 years commencing 1922.

There was an increase in the Cerebral cases, and a somewhat remarkable drop in the number of cases of Bone and Joint Disease.

The notification of Glandular Tuberculosis do not represent the prevalence of this condition, and probably include only new cases actually brought for definite treatment.

TUBERCULOSIS SURVIVAL TABLE CORRECTED TO DECEMBER 31st, 1928.

The number of persons notified as suffering from the various forms of Tuberculosis and known to have survived on December 31st, 1928, are shown as follows :—

Sex.		Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.	All Forms.
Males		606	265	871
Females		545	241	786
Persons	1928	1151	506	1657
	1927	1092	527	1619
	1926	1095	484	1579
	1925	1054	436	1490
	1924	1058	415	1473

The number of survivors is thus seen to be on the increase. This applies with particular force in the case of the Non-Pulmonary varieties, as would be expected.

TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY.

The number of cases on the Dispensary Register (as distinct from the Notification Register) at December 31st, 1928, was 681.

This figure includes only those cases presenting themselves at the Dispensary during the last two years.

129 X-Ray examinations were carried out during 1928.

The Tuberculosis Officer paid 37 visits to the homes of patients, and in addition furnished to Practitioners 159 written reports upon patients sent to him for examination.

Year.	No. of Patients attending Dispensary.	No. of Visits paid by Patients.	No. of Visits to Homes by Nurse.
1921	529	2566	2435
1922	495	3091	2353
1923	525	2999	2492
1924	703	3249	2597
1925	591	3098	3231
1926	547	2823	3176
1927	587	2771	3194
1928	599	2289	3578

Thus it will be seen that, although the number of patients attending the Dispensary was greater, the total visits were less. This is because the T.B. Ex-Service men are not requested to attend weekly as heretofore.

INSTITUTIONAL TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS.

During the year, 141 patients were admitted to Institutions for the treatment of Tuberculosis, 119 were discharged and 24 died.

With regard to the cases discharged from Institutions, the following summary of the result of treatment, as subscribed by the Medical Superintendents, may be of interest :—

Condition at time of discharge.	No. of cases.			Total.
	Pulmonary.	Other Forms.	Others.	
Quiescent or arrested ...	28	23	—	51
Improved	29	8	—	37
No Material Improvement	11	14	—	26
Observation only ...	—	—	5	5
TOTAL.	68	45	5	119

TREATMENT OF CASES OF SURGICAL TUBERCULOSIS.

A.—EAST SUFFOLK AND IPSWICH HOSPITAL.

The following Table gives the number of Patients treated at the East Suffolk and Ipswich Hospital since 1921 :—

Year.	Remaining from Previous Year.	Admitted.	Treated.	Discharged.	Remaining.
Average 1921—1925	7	26	33	26	7
1926	8	53	61	50	11
1927	11	29	40	38	2
1928	2	20	22	22	—

B.—IPSWICH ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

Year.	Remaining from Previous Year.	Admitted.	Treated.	Discharged.	Deaths.	Remaining.
1925	—	10	10	3	—	7
1926	7	6	13	4	1	8
1927	8	30	38	17	1	20
1928	20	20	40	23	3	14

The cases admitted during the year fell into the following groups :—

Bones and Joints	...	...	...	7
Abdominal	...	...	...	7
Glandular	...	...	...	1
General	...	...	...	1
All Others	...	...	...	4

The results of the year's working have been good, especially with the early cases.

Heliotherapy, natural and artificial, has been watched carefully throughout the year. It is sufficient to state that it has proved its value in both cases, but the natural sunlight is of definitely greater value than the artificial.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

The following is a Summary of the Home Visits since 1923 :—

HOME VISITS BY HEALTH VISITORS.

Year.	Expectant Mothers.	Children.		
		—1	1—5	Total.
1923	14	2,062	2,452	4,514
1924	17	1,797	1,707	3,504
1925	8	1,618	2,001	3,619
1926	18	1,643	2,149	3,792
1927	6	1,477	2,094	3,571
Average	13	1,719	2,081	3,800
1928	20	1,621	4,432	6,053

In addition the Health Visitors paid visits under the following headings : —

To Midwives	...	...	...	...	56
„ Cases in which Midwives had summoned					
Medical assistance	...	...	...	...	22
„ Cases notified as suffering from Puerperal					
Fever or Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	...	...	23
„ Still Births	...	...	...	...	68
„ Miscellaneous Visits	...	...	...	...	585

598 visits were paid by members of the staff to homes in connection with fees relating to Medical assistance and the Maternity Home.

The number of Home Visits is considerably above the average figure for the last five years. An additional Health Visitor was appointed to the staff in the middle of June, and during the epidemic of Measles it was necessary to obtain the temporary services of nurses from the Ipswich Nurses' Home.

INFANT WELFARE CENTRE.

A.—WORK OF MEDICAL OFFICER.

1.—Ante and Post Natal Clinics.

The following Table gives the numbers examined and the total examinations :—

Year.	Ante-Natal.			Post-Natal.			Total Examination.
	Cases Examined.	Re-examinations.	Total.	Cases Examined.	Re-examinations.	Total.	
1924	27	18	45	—	—	—	45
1925	61	65	126	—	—	10	136
1926	123	81	204	—	—	48	252
1927	206	71	277	52	43	95	372
Average	104	59	163	—	—	51	201
1928	290	115	405	67	66	133	538

The figures in this Table are so striking as to need no comment. The increased use of the Ante-Natal Clinic by the women of Ipswich in the short span of five years is most encouraging, and proves the validity of the contention that wherever such facilities are provided there are large numbers of women who will be ready to avail themselves of the benefits.

So far as Ipswich is concerned the Ante and Post Natal Clinic provides a medical service not hitherto available from any source.

DEFECTS FOUND.

Examinations carried out by Dr. Patterson at the Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Clinics revealed the following defects :—

Defect.	Ante-Natal.			Post-Natal.
	Public Health Dept.	Maternity Home.	Total.	
Dental Caries ...	52	50	102	1
Varicose Veins ...	22	31	53	1
Gynæcological Disorders ...	12	1	13	25
Anæmia ...	2	2	4	16
Debility ...	4	1	5	4
Tuberculosis ...	1	—	1	2
Ophthalmic Disorders ...	3	2	5	1
Contracted Pelvis ...	2	1	3	—
Digestive Disorders ...	5	1	6	2
Skin Disorders ...	3	3	6	1
Syphilis ...	2	—	2	—
Goitre ...	1	1	2	—
Albuminuria ...	2	1	3	—
Heart Disease ...	2	3	5	—
Pyorrhoea ...	1	2	3	—
Synovitis ...	2	—	2	—
Rheumatism ...	1	—	1	1
Bronchitis ...	1	—	1	—
Breast Abscess ...	—	—	—	1
Hæmorrhoids ...	1	—	1	2
All others ...	7	3	10	8
TOTAL ...	126	102	228	65

EXAMINATION OF INFANTS BY MEDICAL OFFICER.

The infants examined by the Medical Officer during 1928 are classified in the following Table according to age groups :—

Age.	No. of Infants Examined.	No. of Re-Examinations.	Total for Year.	Average three years, 1925—1927.
—1	501	782	1,283	1,285
—2	136	211	347	355
—3	106	115	221	155
—4	81	82	163	108
—5	47	47	94	91
Total	871	1,237	2,108	1,994

The number of infants examined under this heading appears to be fairly stabilised, and there has been little variation during the last four years.

SUNLIGHT CLINIC.

The figures in the appended Table show the number of children who attended :—

Age.	No of Children Treated.	Number of Re-Visits	Total Visits 1928.	1927. *
— 1	4	19	23	214
— 2	26	209	235	315
— 3	21	204	225	179
— 4	16	189	205	211
— 5	11	159	170	203
Total under 5 ...	78	780	858	1,122
Total School Children	177	2,939	3,116	1,887
Grand Total ...	255	3,719	3,974	3,009

Thus it appears that an increased number of children of 5-14 years of age were treated, but not quite so many young children were selected.

The following Table shows the defects of the children referred to the Sunlight Clinic :—

Defect.	— 5 years.	+ 5 years.	Total.
Subnormal Nutrition ...	15	18	33
Pretubercular Debility ...	6	27	33
Enlarged Glands (Neck) ...	4	17	21
Rachitic & Prerachitic ...	15	—	15
Tuberculous Affections :—			
Cervical Glands ...	—	4	4
Abdominal ...	2	1	3
Bones & Joints ...	1	2	3
Lupus ...	—	2	2
Convalescence following			
Infectious Diseases ...	2	7	9
Catarrhal and Bronchial			
Infections ...	4	2	6
Anæmia and Debility ...	8	25	33
Unclassified ...	—	4	4
TOTAL, ALL FORMS ...	57	109	166

Of these cases, 9 were referred from the Tuberculosis Dispensary.

ARTIFICIAL SUNLIGHT REPORT, 1928.

Four afternoon Clinics were held each week from 2.30 till 5.30 p.m. on Mondays and Thursdays and from 4 till 5.30 p.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays. During the last two months of the year, however, it was found necessary, owing to the increased numbers attending, to have all four sessions from 2.30 till 5.30.

The dosage and duration of each course of treatment remains unchanged, i.e., the initial dose five minutes increased by five minutes at each subsequent treatment to a maximum of 90 minutes.

Very few patients, however, have 90 minutes' treatment, as after 60 minutes' exposure the stimulating effect of the light appears to be counteracted by the fatiguing effect of the heat rays.

Artificial ray therapy appears to have become popular with the lay public in Ipswich, and more requests for treatment were received than could possibly be dealt with by one lamp and four sessions a week. Far fewer patients ceased attending before the conclusion of the course of treatment in 1928.

Parents are unanimous in appreciating the beneficial effects to general health, even in cases where no marked increase in weight has been noted.

The improvement in the condition of marasmic infants was much more marked than in 1927. All but one showed immediate gain in weight and improvement in nutrition, which was well sustained.

Among school children the improvement was general, but was particularly noted in cases who were convalescent after infectious diseases or other illnesses and in those who were suffering from debility following tonsillectomy.

The types of cases treated differed very little from those of 1927, the slightly different proportions being due rather to more accurate classification than to altered numbers.

M. C. K. PATTERSON.

B.—WORK OF INFANT CLINIC.

The following is a summary of the visits paid to the Infant Welfare Centre since 1923 :—

Year.	Infants.	Children 1-5.	Total.
1923	7,406	3,098	10,504
1924	6,235	2,750	8,985
1925	6,335	2,652	8,987
1926	7,428	3,083	10,511
1927	7,076	3,206	10,282
Average	6,896	2,958	9,854
1928	9,144	4,079	13,223

The past year has broken all previous records with regard to the use of the Infant Clinics by the mothers of Ipswich.

During the year no less than 790 infants under 1 year of age attended the Clinics for the first time, a figure representing 57 per cent. of the total Births registered in 1928.

The total visits, amounting to the record figure of 13,223, included 12,369 to the Main Centre and 854 to the Branch on Nacton Estate.

The nearest approach to this total was recorded in 1921, a sequel to the large number of Births registered in Ipswich in 1920.

The Ministry of Health's Inspector reported that, in view of the numbers attending the Clinic, the waiting-room was overcrowded during the rush hours, and the work of the Centre suffered accordingly. Plans were, therefore, prepared and have been approved, and it is hoped to commence next year with accommodation which will allow of expansion in all the sections of Maternity and Child Welfare work.

The Committee opened, on July 1st, 1928, a Branch Clinic at the Red Triangle Hut, Nacton Estate, for the convenience of the mothers living on the new housing estates in that part of the Town.

The Clinic is open every Wednesday afternoon, and the average attendance for the first half-year was 35, a figure which demonstrates, quite clearly, that the Centre is fulfilling a long-felt want.

ASSISTANCE GRANTED TO MOTHERS AND CHILDREN DURING 1928.

Applications are received from time to time from mothers for a supply of extra nourishment for themselves or their babies.

Requests are also received for admission to the Maternity Home at a reduced fee, and also for the remission of the whole or part of the fee of the Doctor called in by the Midwife at their confinement.

The family income is inquired into in every case, and only those coming under the scale (which is, however, generous) are provided with assistance.

1.—MILK, MILK FOODS, ETC., DISTRIBUTED DURING 1928.

	No.	Pints of Milk.
(a) Mothers—Expectant ...	29	1,722
Nursing ...	67	7,066
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total ...	96	8,788
	<hr/>	<hr/>
(b) Babies—Cow's Milk ...	42	2,511
Dried Milk ...	54	1,136 lbs., or 6,816
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total ...	96	9,327
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Thus, 18,115 pints of Milk were sent into 192 homes in Ipswich last year.

In addition to Milk (wet or dried) quantities of Cod Liver Oil Emulsion, Milk of Magnesia, Lactagol and other preparations are distributed to necessitous cases.

No genuine applicant falling within the scale is ever turned away without assistance.

2.—MATERNITY HOME FEES.

Last year 141 women were admitted to the Ipswich Maternity Home, and of these 87 were accepted at reduced fees.

The same procedure is followed with these applications. All circumstances are considered carefully before a fee below 9s. per day is sanctioned.

2 cases were admitted free of cost, 2 at 2/- per day, and 16 at 4/- per day.

3.—DOCTOR'S FEES.

It was necessary for Midwives to call in medical assistance to 98 women during 1928.

Accounts were received from Medical Practitioners in 69 of these cases, and it must be assumed that the remainder paid the Doctors privately.

The amount paid by the Local Authority was £91/17/6, and in 45, or 65 per cent., of the cases the fee has been settled in full, and the amount thus recovered was £55/15/6.

18, or 25 per cent., desired to pay by instalments, and the sum received to date totals £13 12/6.

In the remaining 6 cases the fee due has been written off on account of poverty.

To date, therefore, 75 per cent. of the cost under this heading has been recovered.

It must not be assumed that the above are the only means of assistance which the Public Health Committee has placed at the disposal of the mothers and babies of Ipswich, but sufficient has been written to indicate that no mother or potential mother in the Borough, whatever her circumstances, need lack the expert care and attention which is due to her at such a period, and no baby need be without the appropriate form of nourishment required for its development and well-being.

IPSWICH MATERNITY HOME.

In last year's Report it was stated that the admissions were 15 per cent. above the average of the previous five years. This year they are 60 per cent. up—a position of affairs which testifies not only to the usefulness of the Home, but also to the service which it renders to the women of Ipswich.

The average weekly number of women under treatment was 6.7. The Home was established originally as one of eight rooms, and of these one has been taken as a nurses' sitting-room. It is not difficult, therefore, to imagine that at times during the year the staff were at their wit's end to find the accommodation which had been booked.

Experience has shown that in a Home of this nature it is necessary to provide accommodation equal to, at least, twice the average number of occupied beds, in order to be able to cope with any sudden rush.

Bookings cannot be regulated, except by refusal, which is bad, and provision must be made for emergencies.

The Ipswich Nurses' Home Committee and the Public Health Committee are arranging to meet this public demand, and before another year elapses it is hoped that the present difficulties will be overcome.

The following Table indicates the extent to which the Home has been used during the last few years.

Year.	Cases admitted from			Total No. of days.	Average duration of stay.
	Ipswich.	Out-side Areas.	Total		
1923	71	13	84	986	11.6
1924	63	10	73	808	11.0
1925	85	13	98	1040	10.8
1926	71	15	86	935	10.8
1927	87	15	102	1154	11.3
Average	75	13	88	985	11.1
1928	114	27	141	1562	11.1

The figures in this Table indicate that the patients from "outside areas" have increased very rapidly. This is due to the fact that many young people of Ipswich, when marrying, settle on the outskirts of the Town, but in the majority of cases these houses are just outside the Borough Boundary.

63 per cent. of the women were confined by the Midwives at the Home.

Medical assistance was sought by the Nurses in 14 per cent. of these cases.

No cases of Puerperal Fever occurred, but one of Pyrexia.

One child was notified as suffering from Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

There were no maternal deaths.

Six infants were stillborn.

One infant died at four hours (prematurity).

MIDWIVES ACTS, 1902 & 1918.

The average number of Midwives on the Local Roll is 15. In 1928 the number was 16, of whom 7 were connected with the Brook Street Nurses' Home.

In 1928 the Midwives attended 771 births, or 54 per cent. of the total Births registered.

The Table shows the number of cases in which the Midwives required medical help :—

Year	Notifications received.			Percentage of Births attended by Midwives in which Medical Help is called in.
	On behalf of Mother.	On behalf of Child.	Total	
Average 1921-1925	64	33	97	12.5
1926	76	38	114	13.5
1927	64	37	101	13.0
1928	78	21	99	12.1

These figures maintain an average experience.

The causes for which medical help was required are set forth as follows :—

	Average 1921 1925	1926	1927	1928.
MOTHER				
Torn Perineum ...	16	22	18	20
Prolonged, Tedious or Difficult Labour ...	11	10	14	19
Faulty Presentations...	7	9	8	7
Impactions ...	4	6	5	3
Hæmorrhages ...	4	7	3	7
Puerperal Fever ...	2	4	—	5
Other Rise of Tem- perature ...	4	3	2	2
Adherent Placenta ...	3	1	2	6
Albuminuria ...	2	2	1	—
Phlebitis ...	1	2	2	1
Abortion ...	1	—	2	—
Contracted Pelvis ...	1	—	—	—
Eclampsia ...	1	—	—	—
Prolapse of Cord ...	1	1	—	1
Miscellaneous ...	6	9	7	7
TOTAL ...	64	76	64	78
CHILD :				
Discharging Eyes ...	10	12	6	4
Debility, Feebleness, etc ...	8	8	13	6
Prematurity ...	6	6	5	1
Malformations ...	2	6	6	3
Convulsions and Fits ...	2	—	2	—
Suffocation ...	1	—	—	1
Miscellaneous ...	3	6	5	6
TOTAL ...	32	38	37	21

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

The following are the particulars with regard to each case of Ophthalmia Neonatorum notified in Ipswich during 1928.

Case Notified.	Treated.			Vision.			Deaths.
	Home.	Hospital. E. Suff.	Isol.	Unim- paired.	Impaired.	Total Blindness	
28 4 28	—	—	Yes	4	—	—	—
8 5 28	Yes	—	—	1	—	—	—
27 7 28	—	—	Yes	—	—	—	—
21 8 28	Yes	—	—	1	—	—	—
19 11 28	—	Yes	—	—	—	—	—
5 10 28	—	—	Yes	—	—	—	—
13 12 28	Yes	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	3	1	3	7	—	—	—

BOROUGH ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

The appended Table shows the total numbers admitted to, and treated at the Hospital since 1901 :—

Year.	Admissions.	Total Treated.
Annual		
Average 1901—1910	176	202
.. 1911—1920	574	634
1921	660	762
1922	393	472
1923	386	433
1924	304	332
1925	373	419
1926	317	383
1927	438	497
1928	543	629

There was thus a very considerable increase in the number of cases admitted to the Hospital during 1928. In fact, the admissions were the highest since 1921.

Area.	Infectious Diseases.	Tuberculosis.	Total
Ipswich	367	66	433
Sanford R.D.C.	35	—	35
Hoxne R.D.C.	21	—	21
Hadleigh U.D.C.	7	—	7
Private	6	—	6
Woodbridge U.D.C.	4	—	4
Aldeburgh U.D.C.	4	—	4
Woodbridge R.D.C.	3	—	3
Plomesgate R.D.C.	3	—	3
Blything R.D.C.	2	—	2
Bosmere & Claydon R.D.C.	2	—	2
Mildenhall R.D.C.	1	—	1
Cosford R.D.C.	1	—	1
Military	1	—	1
Hartismere Guardians	1	—	1
East Suffolk County Council	—	14	14
Norfolk County Council	—	5	5
TOTAL	458	85	543

The above shows that adjoining authorities took advantage of the Hospital to a greater degree than ever before, the proportion of out-cases rising from 14 per cent. in 1927 to 20 per cent. in 1928.

The following Table gives the usual details as to admissions, etc.

Disease			1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	Average.	1928.
INFECTIOUS DISEASES	No in Hospital Jan 1st	1st	29	12	28	38	34	28	52
	Admissions	...	311	235	301	251	355	291	458
	Total Treated	...	340	247	329	289	389	319	510
	No discharged	...	315	210	279	235	322	272	440
	of Deaths	...	13	9	12	20	15	14	22
TUBERCULOSIS	Remaining Dec. 31st	31st	12	28	38	34	52	33	48
	No in Hospital Jan. 1st	1st	18	16	18	21	17	18	14
	Admissions	...	75	69	62	60	53	64	62
	Total Treated	...	93	85	80	81	70	82	76
	No Discharged	...	60	48	35	29	28	42	22
SURGICAL TUBERCULOSIS	of Deaths	...	17	19	24	35	28	23	27
	Remaining Dec. 31st	31st	16	18	21	17	14	17	27
	No in Hospital Jan. 1st	1st	—	—	—	7	8	7	20
	Admissions	...	—	—	10	6	30	15	23
	Total Treated	...	—	—	10	13	38	20	43
TOTAL	No. Discharged	...	—	—	3	4	17	8	23
	of Deaths	...	—	—	—	1	1	1	6
	Remaining Dec. 31st	31st	—	—	7	8	20	11	14
	No in Hospital Jan 1st	1st	47	28	46	66	59	49	86
	Admissions	...	386	304	373	317	438	364	543
TOTAL	Total Treated	...	433	332	419	383	497	413	629
	No. Discharged	...	375	358	317	278	367	319	485
	of Deaths	...	30	28	36	46	44	37	55
	Remaining Dec. 31st	31st	28	46	66	59	86	57	89

It will be obvious that an Institution for the treatment of cases of Infectious Disease must, if it is to be really effective, be maintained in a condition of high efficiency so as to be ready on the moment for any emergency.

This claim can be made legitimately for the local Isolation Hospital, but it should be remembered that a claim of this kind carries with it the cost necessarily entailed by the quality of the services rendered.

Table showing the principal Diseases admitted to the Isolation Hospital, together with the fatalities attached to each:—

Diseases	No. of Cases Admitted			Deaths			Case Fatality per cent.
	Ipswich	Other Districts	Total	Ipswich	Other Districts	Total	
Scarlet Fever ...	132	56	188	2	1	3	1.6
Diphtheria ...	101	17	118	4	2	6	5.1
+ Contacts ...	11	—	11	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia ...	23	—	23	6	—	6	26.0
Measles ...	21	2	23	—	—	—	—
Tonsillitis ...	14	3	17	1	—	1	5.8
Puerperal Fever ...	13	3	16	3	—	3	18.7
Erysipelas ...	5	5	10	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever ...	3	1	4	—	—	—	—
Impetigo ...	3	—	3	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	3	—	3	—	—	—	—
Marasmus ...	3	—	3	1	—	1	33.3
Pertussis ...	2	—	2	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous Group	9	3	12	2	—	2	16.6
Small Pox Contacts	12	—	12	—	—	—	—
Nils, Queries, etc. ...	12	1	13	—	—	—	—
TOTAL (Infectious Group) ...	367	91	458	19	3	22	4.8
Tuberculosis —							
Pulmonary ...	43	19	62	14	13	27	43.5
Other Forms ...	23	—	23	6	—	6	26.0
GRAND TOTAL, ...	433	110	543	39	16	55	10.0

Thus the reasons for the increase in the number of cases admitted to the Hospital during 1928 is seen to be due to two main causes: (1) the increase in the number of cases of diphtheria, and (2) the large addition to the number of cases of Infectious disease admitted from out-districts.

SMALL POX HOSPITAL.

12 cases were admitted to the Hospital during 1928.

Of these 11 were genuine cases of Small Pox. It was ultimately decided that the remaining case was not one of Small Pox.

All the cases were mild in character, and all recovered quite satisfactorily.

The type of the disease corresponded with that which has been prevalent in other parts of the country.

The cases were admitted from various areas in and around Ipswich, as shown in the Table.

Area		Workhouse.	No. of Cases.
Ipswich	...	Ipswich ...	1
East Suffolk	...	Wickham Market	8
East Suffolk	...	Shipmeadow	1
West Suffolk	...	Kedington	1

The remaining case came from a private address in West Suffolk.

The case ultimately decided not to be Small Pox was one of those admitted from the Wickham Market Institution.

The first case was admitted from Ipswich on February 5th, 1928.

5 cases were admitted from Wickham Market on February 24th, one on the 25th, one on the 2nd of March, and one on the 5th March.

One case was admitted from West Suffolk on March 15th, one on the 24th, and the last case of all on April 5th.

AMBULANCE SERVICES.

Prior to 1928 the Ambulance Service for the Isolation Hospital was run by means of horse vehicles, the vehicles being the property of the Corporation. They were kept at a yard in the Town, the owner of which provided horses as required and drivers.

The arrangement had considerable disadvantages, and the service was liable to be slow at all times, and there were great difficulties at night.

Accordingly in the end of 1927 the Public Health Committee decided to abandon the horse service and establish a motor service in its place, the new arrangement to be worked from the Fever Hospital.

One of the old buildings at the Fever Hospital was adapted as a garage and an Ambulance was purchased. In addition a chassis with two movable hoods, one for infected articles and the other for disinfected materials, was provided, and the necessary arrangements installed in the garage for the ready exchange of the two bodies.

The service was brought into full operation in January, 1928.

It was soon found that the necessary rapidity of action could not be obtained if the Ambulance Driver lived away from the Hospital, and accordingly a house was built for him in the Hospital grounds, and the opportunity was taken of bringing in the Engineer as well, his house being built alongside that of the Ambulance Driver.

As a side issue of the changed conditions the practice of removals by the Sanitary Inspectors was discontinued, except in cases requiring the services of two men. Otherwise the removals are conducted by the Driver, who is accompanied on all occasions by a Nurse from the particular Ward to which the patient is to go.

In 1928 the Ambulance performed 445 journeys and ran 3,521 miles, whilst the Bedding Vans made 409 journeys and ran 3,384 miles; totals of 854 journeys and 6,906 miles.

These figures work out averages of 16 journeys and 133 miles per week.

The vehicles have been used for many purposes other than the above. Thus the conveyance of materials to Pin Mill for the disinfection of ships, the collection and removal of condemned meat and other food-stuffs to the Destructor, the delivery of stores and supplies required at the Small Pox Hospital, and various other branches of Transport work in connection with the Public Health Department, are all included.

The motor service has proved to be cheaper in actual cost and its efficiency is infinitely superior to that of the horse service.

Patients have been removed with a speed and comfort hitherto quite unattainable.

The innovation has earned the approval of the residents of the Borough, and has rendered possible the removal and reception into our local Hospital of numbers of cases from those adjacent districts with which the Authority has entered into contracts.

LABORATORY.

The work carried out in the Laboratory of this Department since 1923 is as follows:—

Year.	SWABS from Cases of Diphtheria or Suspected Diphtheria.			SPUTA from Actual or Suspected Cases of Tuberculosis.		
	Ex- amined.	Positive.	Per cent. Positive.	Ex- amined	Positive.	Per cent. Positive.
1923	982	204	20%	209	72	34%
1924	652	100	15%	190	49	25%
1925	751	102	13%	191	42	22%
1926	516	89	17%	173	42	24%
1927	465	52	11%	187	58	31%
Average	673	109	16%	190	53	28%
1928	1,537	247	16%	228	65	28%

This Table indicates a considerable increase in the work of the Laboratory as a result of the larger number of cases of Diphtheria notified during the year.

297 Urines were examined in connection with the Ante-Natal Clinic, with the following results :—

Albumen, trace	...	...	...	...	24
Albumen, cloud	...	...	...	...	31
Sugar	...	...	...	...	7
Blood	...	...	...	...	3
Pus	...	...	...	...	1

Examinations carried out at the East Suffolk County Laboratory, on behalf of the Local Authority during 1928, were as follows :—

Widals (Typhoid and Para. A. and B.)	...	...	10
Cerebro-Spinal Fluid	...	...	2
Blood Cultures	...	...	2
Milk for Tubercle bacilli	...	...	1
Pus (Microscopical and Cultural)	...	...	3
Swab (from Peritonium)	...	...	1
Section (Maternity Case)	...	...	1

In addition, under the V.D. Scheme, the following specimens were examined at the East Suffolk County Laboratory :—

	East Suffolk Hospital Clinic.	Private Practitioners.
For Gonococci	...	17
For Wasserman Reaction	...	113
Cultural Test for Conococcus	80	1

The increased number of Wassermans examined on behalf of Private Practitioners is a satisfactory feature.

WATER SUPPLY.

The following is the return of the amounts of water supplied during the year from the various sources :—

	Gallons.
Total Water Pumped from Wells and Bores, Water-works Street	559,196,000
Total Water Pumped from Wells and Bores, Whitton	300,794,000
Total Water from Holywells Gravitation Sources	17,000,000
Supply per head per day, including trade supplies	27.17

It is of interest to record that the supply per head has risen from 23.74 gallons in 1927 to 27.17 in 1928.

During the year 1,200 feet of 12-inch main was laid under the new By-pass Road, and, with further extensions in view, the pressure all over the Town will be well maintained.

It is satisfactory to be able to state that in the Summer, at the highest point of demand, there was still left 20 per cent. of the capacity of the water in the wells.

REFUSE REMOVAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORT OF MANAGER OF HOUSE REFUSE REMOVAL AND NIGHT-SOIL DEPARTMENTS FROM JANUARY 1st to DECEMBER 31st, 1928.

To the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee,
Ipswich.

Ladies and Gentlemen,—

I beg to submit summary of work carried out in the above-named Departments for the year ending 31st December, 1928.

HOUSE REFUSE.

For the first six weeks there were thirty-two men and for forty-six weeks thirty-three men.

Five Electric vehicles and five horse-drawn vehicles were in service during the year.

Number of weekly and bi-weekly calls on Register :—

Electric Vehicles	...	...	...	17,345
Horse Vehicles	...	...	...	7,275
				24,620

Calls made during the year :—

Electric Vehicles	..	..	...	876,541
Horse Vehicles	..	...	...	368,084
				1,244,625

Number of Loads :—

Electric Vehicles	...	...	...	4,374
Horse Vehicles	...	...	...	4,220
				8,594

Weight collected :—

		T.	C.	Q.	lbs.
Electric Vehicles	...	8,206	3	1	0
Horse Vehicles	...	3,516	11	1	0
		11,722	14	2	0

NIGHT WORK.

Number of loads collected 44

There are still thirty-three middens which are emptied at intervals.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen.

Your obedient servant,

Exchange Chambers,
Lion Street,
Ipswich.

A. HICKS, Manager.

VENEREAL DISEASES CLINIC.

REPORT ON VENEREAL DISEASES CLINIC FOR THE YEAR 1928

By Dr. F. Fowler Ward

(Medical Officer in Charge, Venereal Diseases Clinic)

The areas concerned are IPSWICH, EAST and WEST SUFFOLK and ESSEX.

Statistical Tables.

1.—NEW CASES.

There were 226 new cases, of which 158 were males and 68 females. Of these, 62 were Syphilis (Males 39, Females 23), 88 Gonorrhœa (Males 66, Females 22), 9 Soft Chancre (Males 8, Females 1), and 67 conditions other than Venereal.

Year.	New Cases.			Diseases (Ipswich only).			
	Clinic.		Ipswich only. Persons.	Syphilis.	Gonorrhœa.	Other Diseases.	
	Males.	Females.					
Average							
1921—25	161	68	229	153	55	50	48
1926	149	43	192	125	31	68	26
1927	171	53	224	163	51	60	44
1928	158	68	226	153	35	54	64

From this Table it would appear that, of the new cases presenting themselves to the Clinic for the first time since 1921, an average of 67 per cent. were from the Borough of Ipswich.

2.—ATTENDANCES OUT-PATIENT CLINIC.

The Out-Patient Attendances totalled 4,941, of whom 3,734 were males and 1,207 females. Of these 1,741 males and 932 females received individual attention by the Medical Officer, and 1,993 males and 275 females attended for intermediate treatment, intermediate treatment being almost entirely for Gonorrhœa.

The following Table gives the figures for the last few years in connection with the Out-Patient Clinic :—

Year.	Syphilis.		Gonorrhœa.		Other Diseases.		Total.			Ipswich only.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Persons.	
Average										
1921—25	1,328	832	1,788	215	83	43	3,199	1,090	4,289	3,187
1926	972	846	2,246	164	53	23	3,271	1,033	4,304	3,309
1927	1,011	647	2,924	74	77	29	4,012	750	4,762	3,834
1928	943	621	2,678	554	113	32	3,734	1,207	4,941	3,729

The striking figure in this Table is the increase in attendances during 1928 of women for the treatment of Gonorrhœa.

So far as this condition is concerned it is interesting to note that whereas for the period 1921-1927 the attendances of women averaged only 6 per cent. of the total, in the year under review the percentage rose to 17, the highest yet recorded.

Ipswich cases pay, on an average, 76 per cent. of the total visits to the Out-Patients' Department

3.—IN-PATIENT DAYS.

The appended Table gives the "In-patient" days since 1921.

Year.	Total for Clinic.			Ipswich only.
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Persons.
Average				
1921-25	455	221	676	362
1926	389	213	602	289
1927	286	85	371	219
1928	252	140	392	275

The number of In-patient days is still well below the experience of the previous five years, although slightly higher than 1927.

Ipswich cases provided 70 per cent. of the days, a figure considerably above the average experience.

EXAMINATIONS OF PATHOLOGICAL MATERIAL.

1.—Specimens examined at the Centre by the Medical Officer :—
Spirochaetes 17, Gonococci 178.

2.—Specimens from persons attending the Centre and sent to the Laboratory :—

Cultures for Gonococci	...	...	...	...	99
For Wasserman Reaction	...	...	...	...	185

The number of doses of Arsenobenzol Compound given was 747.

The routine of treatment, and nature of tests applied in deciding as to discharge of patients, are essentially the same as in the previous year.

(Signed) F. FOWLER WARD, M.B., Bc., B.A., Cantab.,

Medical Officer in Charge of the Venereal
Disease Centre at the East Suffolk and
Ipswich Hospital.

HEALTH EDUCATION.

The arrangements made for the dissemination of knowledge in this connection fall into two main groups :—

- 1.—Annual Health Week.
- 2.—Monthly Journal "Better Health."

1.—HEALTH WEEK.

The Public Health Committee held a successful Health Week in Ipswich in October, 1928.

EXHIBITION.

For this purpose the Public Hall was engaged and an Exhibition staged therein.

Stalls were provided by :—

Central Council for Infant and Child Welfare.
National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis
Health and Cleanliness Council.
Dental Board of United Kingdom.
National Milk Publicity Council
Ipswich Blind Society.
Public Health Department.

The Committee are deeply indebted to these Societies for their valuable assistance.

The Exhibition attracted large numbers of interested spectators, and, owing to its success, more time will be given to the Exhibition this year to the exclusion of one or two afternoon meetings.

LECTURES.

Each morning parties of School children (200 at a time) were given a short lecture, illustrated by a suitable film.

An essay competition was based upon this lecture, and many excellent essays were received.

Prizes were given by the Health and Cleanliness Council and the Ipswich Education Committee.

An excellent panel of Lectures was engaged for the afternoon and evening meetings. The subjects dealt with included :—

The Abattoir Question.
 Ante-Natal Care.
 Rheumatism.
 The Care of the Infant.
 Food and Diet.
 Sunlight and Fresh Air.
 Cancer.
 Venereal Diseases
 Tuberculosis.

Almost all these lectures were illustrated by suitable films and lantern slides.

No less than 8,600 people attended the lectures alone.

The increasing interest taken by the public in these matters justifies the efforts involved, and demonstrates that "Health Week" must be an annual affair.

2.—MONTHLY HEALTH JOURNAL.

The Committee decided, with effect from July 1st, 1928, to purchase each month 5,000 copies of the valuable publication called "Better Health" and distribute throughout the town.

The Committee was enabled, by the fact that several of the large firms in the town took advertising space, to embody in the booklet some two pages or so of Local notes, and thus send out each month messages and information of Local interest.

The venture was well received, and the steady demand encouraged the Committee to carry on during the current year.

The Public Health Committee receives considerable help in the distribution through the courtesy of the Education and Library Committees and the willing co-operation of the Teaching Profession.

No charge is made for the booklet, and copies are sent upon request to all residents in the Borough.

CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT, 1928.

Inspector under the Food and Drugs Act, Inspector of Butter Factories, Inspector under Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Order, Inspector of Common Lodging Houses, Inspector under the Shops Acts, Inspector under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act., 1919, Inspector under the Fertiliser and Feeding Stuff Act, 1926.

				1928
No. of Inspections of Private Houses	...	...	...	6,048
" " " House to House	...	...	...	548
" " " Houses let in Lodgings	...	...	...	260
Total	...	...	...	6,856
No. of Inspections of Van Dwellings	...	...	...	315
" " " Common Lodging Houses	...	...	...	977
" " " Overcrowded Houses	...	...	...	55
" " " Houses with defective eaves-troughing	...	...	...	63
" " " Damp Houses	...	...	...	63
Total	...	...	...	181
No. of General Repairs to Houses	...	...	...	567
" " Yards concreted	...	...	...	96
" " Sculleries concreted	...	...	...	81
" " Rooms ventilated	...	...	...	8
" " Roofs repaired	...	...	...	124
" " Eavestroughing repaired	...	...	...	85
" " Wash Houses repaired	...	...	...	52
" " Coppers repaired	...	...	...	35
" " Rain-water pipes repaired	...	...	...	14
" " Damp-proof courses inserted	...	...	...	11
" " Dampness otherwise remedied	...	...	...	9

1928

Drains Inspected, Relaid, Tested and Work carried out.

No. of Smoke Tests	...	...	...	192
„ „ Water Tests	...	...	...	226
„ „ Above surface drain inspections	...	...	...	901
„ „ Drains reconstructed	...	...	...	118
„ „ Drains unblocked and cleansed	...	...	...	149
„ „ Gullies fixed	...	...	...	96
„ „ New sinks and wastes provided	...	...	...	85
„ „ Inspection chambers provided	...	...	...	99
„ „ Inspection chambers repaired	...	...	...	20
„ „ New vent shafts provided	...	...	...	31
„ „ Vent shafts repaired	...	...	...	21
„ „ Dead wells filled in	...	...	...	21
„ „ New W.C.'s provided	...	...	...	72
„ „ New W.C. pans provided	...	...	...	45
„ „ Foul W.C.'s cleansed	...	...	...	94
„ „ Water laid on to W.C.'s	...	...	...	34
„ „ Houses connected to sewer	...	...	...	30
„ „ W.C.'s rebuilt or repaired	...	...	...	42
„ „ Cesspools provided	...	...	...	2
„ „ New Urinals provided	...	...	...	8
No. of Inspections of Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	4,536
„ „ Slaughterhouses and Bakehouses limewashed	...	...	...	198
„ „ Removal of Animals	...	...	...	19
„ „ „ Manure	...	...	...	28
„ „ Ash Receptacles provided	...	...	...	358
„ „ Inspections of Public and Private Urinals	...	...	...	427
„ „ „ Offensive Trade Premises	...	...	...	293
„ „ „ Smoke Nuisances	...	...	...	85
„ „ Visits to places of Entertainment	...	...	...	289
„ „ Visits to Refuse Dumps	...	...	...	16
„ „ Complaints investigated	...	...	...	573
„ „ Inspections of Piggeries	...	...	...	59
„ „ „ Stables	...	...	...	115
„ „ Letters issued	...	...	...	512
„ „ Inspections of Ice Cream Premises	...	...	...	144
„ „ „ Rivers	...	...	...	27
„ „ Dirty Houses cleansed	...	...	...	52

1928

PROGRESS OF NOTICES.

Preliminary.

Served ...	...	...	...	...	369
Completed ...	...	...	...	...	325

Statutory.

Served ...	..	...	...	...	41
Completed ...	..	...	...	...	28

Verbal.

Given ...	...	...	...	...	54
Completed ...	...	...	...	...	57

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

Premises Inspected.

Factories and Workshops ...	...	...	...	161
Outworkers ...	...	...	...	26
Bakehouses ...	...	...	...	661

SHOPS' ACT.

Visits ...	...	...	...	467
New Shops Registered ...	...	...	...	53
Transfers ...	...	...	...	31

HOUSING.

1.—Unfit Dwelling-houses.

Inspection :—

- (1) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health and Housing Acts) ... 6.048
- (2) Number of dwelling-houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 ... 548
- (3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ... nil.
- (4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation 310

2.—Remedy of defects without service of formal notices.

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	297
--	-----

3 --Action under Statutory Powers.

A. Proceedings under Section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	nil.
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notice :—	
(a) By Owners	nil.
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners ...	nil.
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close	nil.

B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	41
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By Owners	28
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners ...	nil.

C.—Proceedings under Sections 11, 14, and 15 of the Housing Act, 1925.

(1) Number of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders	nil.
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made	nil.
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit	nil.
(4) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made... ..	nil.
(5) Number of dwelling-houses in pursuance of Demolition Orders	nil.

WATER SUPPLY.

Samples taken from Corporation Supply	19
Samples taken from Private Supplies	4

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS.

The following Table shows the number of samples taken :—

Milk	...	...	...	...	...	...	120
Butter	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
Margarine	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
Coffee	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Lard	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Baking Powder	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Vinegar	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Tea	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Milk (Tins Machine Skimmed)	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Ice Cream	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Cream	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

There were 14 prosecutions, 10 cases were dismissed and 4 defendants were fined, two £5 each, one £2, and one £1.

Eight Milk Vendors were cautioned.

FOOD INSPECTION.

The undermentioned Food Stuffs were condemned as unfit for human consumption during the year 1928 :—

Carcases of Beef	...	...	...	...	...	22
Fore Quarters of Beef	...	...	...	...	...	2
Hind Quarters of Beef	...	...	...	...	...	1
Beef, lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	154
Ox Heads	...	...	...	...	...	121
„ Tongues	...	...	...	...	...	98
„ Livers	...	...	...	...	...	186
„ „ lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	196
„ Lungs	...	...	...	...	...	154
„ Spleens	...	...	...	...	...	5
„ Hearts	...	...	...	...	...	7
„ Plucks	...	...	...	...	...	4
„ Mesenteries	...	...	...	...	...	99
„ Offals	...	...	...	...	...	7
„ Kidneys	...	...	...	...	...	14
Cows' Udders	...	...	...	...	...	2
Beef, Frozen, lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	120
Carcases of Mutton	...	...	...	...	...	15
Sheep's Livers	...	...	...	...	...	67
„ Lungs	...	...	...	...	...	39
„ Heads	...	...	...	...	...	2
„ Tongues	...	...	...	...	...	4
Mutton, lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	73
Carcases of Lambs, Frozen	...	...	...	...	...	5
Carcases of Pork	...	...	...	...	...	127
*Pork, lbs. (Pieces)	29	Tons	0	Cwts.	1	Qr. 0 Lbs.

Pigs' Livers	...	...	...	...	...	236
Pigs' Liver, lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	139
„ Plucks	...	...	...	...	...	630
„ Lungs	...	...	...	...	...	43
„ Spleens	...	...	...	...	...	18
„ Hearts	...	...	...	...	...	8
„ Kidneys	...	...	...	...	...	63
„ Mesenteries	...	...	...	...	...	122
„ Offal	...	...	...	...	...	252
Carcases of Veal	...	...	...	...	...	3
Calves' Plucks	...	...	...	...	...	1
Calves' Lungs	...	...	...	...	...	1
Chickens	...	...	...	...	...	2
Mackerel	...	...	...	...	...	32
Crabs	...	...	...	...	...	40
Bloaters (Boxes)	...	...	...	...	...	1
Apples	...	...	...	...	...	3
Potatoes (cwt.)	...	...	...	...	...	2½
Figs (Bags)	...	...	...	...	...	3¼
Dates (cases)	...	...	...	...	...	1
Corned Beef (1lb. Tins)	...	...	...	...	...	5
Corned Beef (2lb. Tins)	...	...	...	...	...	1
Corned Beef (6lb. Tins)	...	...	...	...	...	53
Tins of Cocoa, Coffee, Baking Powder, Jam, etc., weighing	...	...	...	1 Ton	5½ Cwt.	
Milk (Tins)	...	...	...	...	...	103
Salmon (Tins)	...	...	...	...	...	19
Sardines (Tins)	...	...	...	...	...	713
Kipperd Herring (Tins)	...	...	...	...	...	240
Kippers (Boxes)	...	...	...	...	...	14
Kippers (lbs.)	...	...	...	...	...	14
Fish Paste (Assorted)	...	...	...	...	...	336
Mixed Fruit (Bottles and Tins)	...	...	...	...	...	372
Jam (Tins)	...	...	...	...	...	155
Ham and Chicken Paste (Tins)	...	...	...	...	...	80
Bun Flour (Tins)	...	...	...	...	...	120
Tomato Sauce (Bottles)	...	...	...	...	...	24
Peaches (Tins)	...	...	...	...	...	4
Potted Meat (Tins)	...	...	...	...	...	224
Pickles (Bottles)	...	...	...	...	...	30
Sauce (Bottles)	...	...	...	...	...	24
Haricot Beans (lbs.)	...	...	...	...	...	112
Salt (Packets)	...	...	...	...	...	20
Ox Tongues (6lb. Tins)	...	...	...	...	...	1
Sultanas (Boxes)	...	...	...	...	...	1
Toffee (Tins)	...	...	...	...	...	2
Waterglass (Tins)	...	...	...	...	...	1

*This includes Pigs' Heads.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT, 1894-1895. TUBERCULOSIS ORDER, 1925.

This Order came into operation on the 1st September, 1925.

Four Cows were sent in for slaughter by Veterinary Inspectors. Three carcasses and all organs were condemned. One carcass was passed fit for human consumption, with the exception of the head, tongue and all organs.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH MEAT REGULATIONS, 1924.

This Regulation came into operation on the 1st April, 1925.

All shops now have fixed or movable windows to protect Food Stuffs from dust and dirt, but it is found that on occasion a window is open, but there has been no occasion on which the meat was found to be dirty.

The practice of wrapping in old newspapers still continues.

Days and times of slaughtering of animals is given by butchers, and practically all meat is inspected before leaving the slaughter-house.

671 inspections of butchers' shops were made during the year 1928.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

There were seventeen private slaughter-houses in existence in the Borough during 1928.

Two slaughter-houses were closed during the year.

4,536 visits were paid to slaughter-houses during 1928.

The number of carcasses examined during the year was :—

-	Cattle	...	...	...	3,798
	Pigs	...	...	...	15,459
	Sheep	...	...	...	4,812
	Calves	...	...	...	351

MILK AND DAIRIES ORDER, 1926.

This Order came into operation on the 1st October, 1926, and a copy was forwarded to all Cowkeepers, Milk Purveyors, and Retailers in the Borough.

Milk Retailers have been required to provide covered porcelain counterpane for the storage of milk in shops.

During the year four Cowsheds have been concreted and re-drained. One Cowshed has been concreted, channel and platform provided, new earthenware mangers and partitions provided. The floor of one Dairy has been concreted. All have been lime-washed.

No. of Inspections of Dairies and Milk Shops	...	...	468
.. .. Purveyors of Milk	...	...	476
.. .. Cowsheds	...	...	155

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION ORDER, 1919.

The number of Rats collected at the Public Health Office during the year 1928 was 15,204.

DISINFECTION.

The undermentioned Table gives the number of rooms, articles of clothing, vehicles, etc., disinfected by this Department during 1928.

Rooms after Infectious Diseases	654
Articles of clothing from dwelling-houses... ..	3,194
Articles of clothing, etc., from Isolation Hospital	6,105
Ambulances	85
Library Books	314
Verminous Rooms	84
Miscellaneous	15
Number of Articles destroyed	154

SANITARY CONDITION OF MUSIC HALLS AND CINEMAS.

In accordance with a suggestion contained in a letter circulated by the Ministry of Health, 289 visits were paid during performances to Music Halls and Cinemas in the Borough during 1928.

Special attention was paid to the ventilation of the premises, and also to the condition and efficiency of the sanitary accommodation.

In every case the conditions were satisfactory.

MORTUARY.

During the year 1928, twenty-seven bodies were admitted into the Mortuary.

In four cases Post-Mortem Examination was held

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS, 1928.

1.—Inspection of Factories and Workshops :—

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Occupiers' Prosecutions.
Factories ...	45	1	—
Workshops ...	116	1	—
Outworkers ...	26	—	—
Bakehouses ...	661	—	—
TOTAL ...	848	2	Nil

2.—Defects found in Factories, Workshops and Workplaces :—

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of Offences in respect to which Prosecutions were instituted.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—				
Want of Cleanliness ...	5	3	—	—
Want of Ventilation ...	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding ...	—	—	—	—
Want of Drainage of Floors	—	—	—	—
Other Nuisances ...	3	3	—	—
Sanitary Accommodation				
Insufficient ...	1	2	—	—
Unsuitable or Defective	1	—	—	—
Not Separate for Sexes...	1	1	—	—
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts :—				
Illegal Occupation of				
Underground Bachelouse	—	—	—	—
Other Offences ...	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	11	9	Nil	Nil

3.—Outwork in Unwholesome Premises, Section 108.

So far as Ipswich is concerned, there is nothing to report under this heading.

FACTORIES ON THE REGISTER.

Bakeries ...	31
Bookbinders ...	9
Boot and Leather Factories ...	12
Bottle Washers ...	3
Box Factories ...	2
Breweries ...	2
Beer Bottling ...	5
Cabinet and Joinery Works ...	46
Clothing ...	7
Coach Building and Painting ...	1
Coffin Makers ...	2
Cutlery Repairs ...	2
Dye and Dye Cleaners ...	2
Engravers ...	—
Engineers and Iron Founders ...	25

Electric Works	...	...	...	...	...	6
Electro Plating	...	...	...	...	...	3
Gas Producers	...	...	...	...	...	1
Jam Factory	...	...	...	...	...	1
Laundries	...	...	...	...	...	5
Maltings	...	...	...	...	...	10
Mineral Water Works	...	...	...	...	...	4
Mills (Flour Grist)	...	...	...	...	...	9
Motor Engineers	...	...	...	...	...	25
Printers	...	...	...	...	...	22
Stonemasons	...	...	...	...	...	5
Sausages, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	13
Sacks and Tents	...	...	...	...	...	8
Seed Cleaning	...	...	...	...	...	4
Sugar Boiling	...	...	...	...	...	5
Saw Mills	...	...	...	...	...	10
Sheet Metal Workers	...	...	...	...	...	2
Tan Works	...	...	...	...	...	3
Watch Repairs	...	...	...	...	...	2
Wireless	...	...	...	...	...	3
Milk Product and Creameries	...	...	...	...	...	3

293

WORKSHOPS.

Bakers	...	...	...	...	...	38
Boot Makers	...	...	...	...	...	12
Coach Builders	...	...	...	...	...	2
Confectionery and Sugar Boiling	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cabinet and Joinery	...	...	...	...	...	33
Concrete Slabs	...	...	...	...	...	3
Cycle Repairs	...	...	...	...	...	11
Dressmakers	...	...	...	...	...	15
Watchmakers	...	...	...	...	...	3
Laundries	...	...	...	...	...	3
Leather and Saddlery	...	...	...	...	...	2
Milliners	...	...	...	...	...	11
Painters	...	...	...	...	...	39
Plumbers	...	...	...	...	...	6
Rag Sorters	4
Stone Masons	3
Smiths	7
Tailors, etc.	23
Sausage Makers	1
Wheels	3

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PORT OF IPSWICH SANITARY AUTHORITY. REPORT FOR 1928.

The inspection of vessels entering the Port of Ipswich was commenced in 1908. There has been a great improvement in the sanitary condition of vessels since that date.

There were three vessels fumigated during the year. The Masters of other incoming vessels produced certificates of recent fumigation.

As far as is practicable all boats are inspected, but, as many Coastwise Steamers and Sailing Vessels enter and leave the Port on the same tide, inspection is not always possible.

I.

Number of vessels inspected	...	...	...	373
„ „ „ re-inspected	..	...	...	314
				<hr/>
Total number inspected and re-inspected	...	...	...	687

II.

British Steamships	...	...	...	...	50
British Motor Vessels	...	...	...	...	3
British Barges	...	...	...	...	284
Foreign Steamships	...	...	...	...	35
Foreign Motor Vessels	...	...	...	...	1
Foreign Sailing Vessels	...	...	...	...	0
					<hr/>
Total	...	..	...	...	373

III.

British	...	...	...	...	...	337
German	...	...	..	...	...	15
Norwegian	...	...	..	...	...	5
Swedish	...	...	...	...	...	3
Dutch	...	...	...	...	...	3
Danish	...	...	...	...	...	2
Belgian	...	...	...	...	...	2
Latavian	...	...	...	...	...	2
Greek	...	...	...	...	...	1
Finnish	..	...	...	...	...	1
Estonian	...	...	...	...	...	1
Spanish	...	...	...	...	...	1

SICKNESS, &c.

The Donkey-man of s.s. Kronberg died from a heat stroke at Rosario.

There were no cases of Infectious Disease reported during the year.

The following cases received treatment :—

Venereal	2
----------	-----	-----	-----	----	-----	-----	---

The following cases were sent home discharged :—

Poisoned Hand	...	...	...	...	...	1
Asthma	...	...	...	...	...	1
Hernia	...	...	...	...	...	1
Lung Trouble	...	...	...	...	...	1

DEFECTS TO SHIPS.

The firemen's quarters of one British Steamer were found to be in a dirty condition, and a Verbal Notice was given to the Master.

The crew's quarters of another British Steamer were found to be in a dirty condition, and a Notice to cleanse and repaint was served upon the Master.

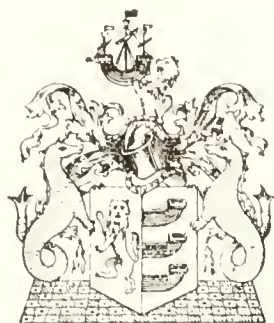
BUTTERMAN'S BAY.

This is the name given to a portion of the River Orwell, situated six miles below the Ipswich Dock. Some of the vessels trading with Ipswich have been too large to enter the dock, so that they had to discharge the whole of their cargo in the deep-water berths constructed at the Bay.

During the year seven vessels discharged the whole cargo at Buttermans Bay, five vessels lightened at the Bay and completed discharge at Ipswich Docks.

A. T. MEARS,

Chief Sanitary Inspector.



County Borough of Ipswich.

School Medical Officer's
REPORT

1928.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF IPSWICH
EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

ANNUAL REPORT

FOR 1928,

ON THE MEDICAL INSPECTION OF
ELEMENTARY SCHOOL CHILDREN.

Medical Staff.

A. M. N. PRINGLE, M.B., C.M. (Edin.), D.P.H. (Camb.)
Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer.

A. W. GAYE, M.B., CH.B. (Manc.), M.B., B.C. (Camb.), D.P.H. (Camb.)
Deputy Medical Officer of Health and
Asst. School Medical Officer.

Miss M. C. K. PATTERSON, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.,
Diploma in Ophthalmology (Oxon).
Assistant Medical Officer of Health and Assistant
School Medical Officer.

Dental Staff.

T. A. EDMONDSON, L.D.S., R.C.S. Eng.,
School Dental Surgeon.

A. W. T. WARD, L.D.S., R.C.S., Eng.,
Assistant School Dental Surgeon.

Nursing Staff.

Miss M. SANDBACH, Miss E. TAYLOR, A.R.S.N. and Miss F. ILETT.

County Borough of Ipswich.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
ELM STREET,
IPSWICH,
April 1st, 1929.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you the Report of the School Medical Officer for the year 1928.

I have pleasure in recording my appreciation of the services rendered by the members of the Staff of the School Medical Service during the year.

I remain, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

A. M. N. PRINGLE,

*Medical Officer of Health,
School Medical Officer.*

To the Chairman and Members
of the Education Committee.

INTRODUCTION.

The work of the School Medical Service was carried on as usual during 1928, but was dislocated to some extent by the illness of Dr. A. W. Gaye. The Committee was singularly fortunate in securing Dr. Jolly as a locum for part of the time.

The Routine Inspections were well maintained.

The work of the Inspection Clinic continues to expand, as shown in the Tables dealing with it, which are well worthy of close examination.

I call particular attention to the large number of children attending the Clinic for advice as to conditions not requiring exclusion from School. This aspect of the question is of considerable importance, and indicates the appreciation in which the advice obtainable at the Clinic is held.

The epidemic of Measles was one of the largest of which there is record, although the fatality was very low, a result due very largely to the attention paid by parents to the advice provided by the Nurses employed in visiting the cases.

The report of the School Dentist is a valuable contribution to the study of Dental Disease in childhood, but it is still a matter of regret that, despite intensive propaganda on this subject, so many parents refuse to avail themselves of the treatment offered.

The following Table gives approximately the number of Public Elementary School Children in Ipswich.

	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.
Number of Public Elementary Schools	26	26	26	26	26
Average Number of Children on School Registers ...	11,269	10,956	11,183	11,330	11,391
Average attendance of Children at School...	10,473	9,922	10,106	10,237	10,369

ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTION.

The number of children examined at Routine Medical Inspection since 1924 is shown as follows :—

Group.			1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.
Entrants	...	...	1,036	1,571	1,564	1,447	1,309
Intermediates	...	...	1,179	758	977	675	1,496
Leavers	...	...	1,117	1,061	1,451	1,279	1,299
Total			3,332	3,390	3,992	3,401	4,104

The number of examinations carried out during 1928 was greater than in any of the five preceding years.

SPECIAL INSPECTIONS.

The appended Table furnishes particulars with reference to the attendance of children at the Inspection Clinic, together with the number of exclusions granted.

Period.	Numbers of Children attending at Clinic.	Attendances at Clinic.	Exclusions Granted.	Cases in which no exclusion was necessary.	No. of exclusions as result of home visiting by nurse.	Total Exclusions.
Average	—	4,568	1,004	—	—	1,004
1912-15	—	6,611	1,525	325	1,180	2,705
1916-20	1,850	10,726	1,930	555	1,590	3,520
1921-25	2,846	12,147	2,168	1,020	1,332	3,500
1926	3,188	13,924	2,485	1,358	1,193	3,678
1927	3,843	13,539	2,580	1,941	2,728	5,308
1928	4,521					

Points of interest with regard to this Table are :—

- 1.—The individual number of children attending the Clinic has risen 144 per cent. since the period 1916-1920—a striking testimony to the popularity of the School Medical Service.
- 2.—The difference in the number of children attending during 1928 as compared with 1927 was occasioned by the increased use of the School Clinic (450) and the Treatment Clinic (200).
- 3.—The attendances at the Clinic have increased fourfold since 1912-1915.
- 4.—The large increase in the exclusions as a result of home visiting was due to an epidemic of Measles.
- 5.—57 per cent. of the children who attended the Clinic during 1928 were excluded—this compares with 82 per cent. during the 1916-1920 period.

EXCLUSION OF SCHOOL CHILDREN.

Disease or Defect.	Cases Exclud- ed.	Total days of ex- clusion.	Max. days of ex- clusion.	Min. days of ex- clusion.	Average No. of days.	Cases Brought over from 1927.
Tonsillitis & Diphtheria, Sore Throats, etc. ...	434	7399	201	1	17	3
Debility ...	349	8539	365	1	24	15
Impetigo ...	266	4765	150	2	17	2
Tuberculosis:—						
Pulmonary ...	91	7105	365	3	78	14
Other Forms ...	49	2597	209	3	53	8
External Eye Disorders	112	1921	174	1	7	2
Verminous Conditions...	64	709	37	1	11	—
Ringworm:—						
Scalp ...	48	5560	365	16	116	25
Skin ...	7	71	24	1	10	—
Bronchitis ...	54	1656	96	5	31	1
Otorrhœa ...	45	790	133	1	18	—
Anæmia & Heart ...	42	2371	365	3	55	4
Whooping Cough ...	24	1389	164	21	58	—
Influenza ...	16	314	87	4	19	—
Scabies ...	13	361	53	7	28	1
Mumps ...	7	109	47	3	15	—
Other Ailments ...	959	18319	365	1	19	14
TOTAL ...	2580	63975			25	89

The following Table gives the EXCLUSION FIGURES for the last five years.

Year.	Cases Excluded	Total Days of Exclusion.	Average No. of Days.
1923	1,687	47,714	28
1924	2,023	78,406	38
1925	2,606	64,744	24
1926	2,168	60,207	28
1927	2,485	70,222	28
Average of the 5 years	2,194	64,258	29
1928	2,580	63,975	25

The number of cases excluded was above, but the number of days lost, below the average experience of the last five years.

DEBILITY was responsible for the greatest number of days lost (8,539), followed by TONSILLITIS, DIPHTHERIA, and SORE THROATS (7,399) and PULMONARY CONDITIONS (7,105).

EXCLUSIONS FOR RINGWORM.

It is a satisfaction to be able to record that the days lost through RINGWORM (Scalp and Skin) totalled 5,631 only, or approximately half the 1927 figure.

55 cases of Ringworm were excluded in 1928.

The following Table illustrates the Ringworm experience since 1910 :

Period.	No. of Cases Excluded.			Average No. of Days Lost.	
	Scalp.	Skin.	Total.	Scalp.	Skin.
1910—1914	62	38	100	71*	31*
1915—1919	156	54	210	71	14
1920—1924	193	13	206	108	14
1925	68	5	73	102	6
1926	53	8	61	112	14
1927	78	14	92	150	12
1928	48	7	55	116	10

* Average of 1913 and 1914 only.

TREATMENT CLINIC.

The following Table shows the number of children who have been treated at the Treatment Clinic during the last five years, together with the total number of visits paid by them :—

Year.	Number of Children Treated.	Total Visits Paid.
1924	232	3,082
1925	237	3,143
1926	377	3,277
1927	665	4,068
1928	866	3,730

The appended Table gives the particular diseases or defects dealt with at the Treatment Clinic :—

Disease or Defect.			1924.	1925	1926.	1927.	1928.
Ringworm							
Scalp	...	...	33	34	32	36	8
Skin	...	...	7	6	5	7	9
Scabies	...	...	4	8	3	9	8
Impetigo	...	...	20	6	35	75	76
Other Skin Diseases	...	...	10	18	19	148	229
Minor Eye Defects	...	...	66	64	74	91	110
Minor Ear Defects	...	...	4	7	5	7	4
Nose and Throat	...	...				46	46
Minor Injuries	...	...	88	94	204	246	129
Miscellaneous	...	...					247
Total	...	...	232	237	377	665	866

These Tables clearly indicate that the Treatment Centre is now a well-established and much appreciated section of the School Medical Service.

In five years the number of children attending has increased by 273 per cent.—an extraordinary figure.

So far as 1928 is concerned, the chief variations were the smaller number of Ringworm of the Scalp treated and the large increase under "Other Skin Diseases" and "Minor Injuries."

The type of case dealt with, with the exception of Ringworm, was the one which, before the Treatment Clinic was established, went untreated with results frequently of a disastrous nature. The treatment of wounds and minor skin diseases is of value, not only from the point of view of the actual lesion, but of the complications that proper treatment prevents.

EYE CLINIC.

The Summary for the year is shown below :—

Number of cases examined	...	...	...	442
Number of visits paid	...	...	...	615
Glasses prescribed	...	...	...	261
.. changed	...	...	...	51
.. unchanged	...	...	...	21
No treatment necessary	...	...	...	78
Treatment required (other than the provision of Glasses)	...	...	...	8
Glasses obtained	...	...	...	288

The following defects were found :—

Hypermetropia	...	...	...	78
Hypermetropic Astigmatism	...	...	...	101
Myopia	...	...	...	82
Myopic Astigmatism	...	...	...	30
Mixed Astigmatism	...	...	...	10
Squint	...	...	...	30
All Others	...	...	...	30

In connection with the Eye Clinic, the following Table is of interest :—

	Average five years 1922-6.	1927.	1928.
No. of children examined	326	415	442
Percentage for whom glasses were prescribed (or changed)	60%	71	71%
Percentage who obtained (or changed) glasses	86%	96%	92%

The figures for 1928 show very little variation from those of 1927.

MENTALLY DEFECTIVE CHILDREN.

40 children were examined under this heading during 1928, and in addition 13 cases were re-examined.

The result of the examinations were as follows :—

Classified as :—	Males.	Females.	Total.
Feeble Minded M.D. ..	8	6	14
Imbeciles	3	1	4
Idiots	1	—	1
Total Certified	12	7	19

Of the remainder, 18 were "Dull and Backward," 1 "Backward," 1 "Normal," and the classification of one child was not completed.

The following Table gives the figures for the last five years :—

CLASSIFICATION.																
Year.	Feeble-Minded.			Imbeciles.			Idiots.			Dull and Backward.			Total.			
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
1924	17	6	23	1	2	3	—	—	—	26	18	44	44	26	70	
1925	15	9	24	2	10	12	—	—	—	32	22	54	49	41	90	
1926	11	8	19	6	5	11	—	—	—	18	22	40	35	35	70	
1927	10	17	27	5	2	7	—	—	—	15	15	30	30	34	64	
1928	8	6	14	3	1	4	1	—	1	6	12	18	18	19	37	
Average of 5 years	12	9	21	4	4	8	—	—	—	19	18	37	35	31	66	

The low number of examinations during the year under this heading was due to the absence of Dr. A. W. Gaye.

BRITANNIA ROAD SPECIAL SCHOOL.

The School opened on January 9th with 80 names on the registers, 45 boys and 35 girls. During the year, of the boys, six left at the age of sixteen and one was discharged as ineducable; of the girls, eight left at sixteen, one left the town, one has gone to the Royal Eastern Counties Institution at Colchester, and one, who proved unsuitable for a mixed day school, was passed on to the care of the Statutory Committee for supervision.

It is interesting to note that of those who left at sixteen, the majority are in employment of some sort, viz.,

BOYS.

1 working at French Polishing.
1 .. at a Tannery.
1 .. in a Timber Yard.
1 .. as an Errand Boy.
1 .. at Gardening.

GIRLS.

3 in Service.
1 in a Factory,
and the remainder
helping at home

Two new occupations have been added to the curriculum during the year, i.e., domestic work for girls and tailoring for boys. All girls over 13½ years attend the domestic class and receive instruction in plain cookery, washing-up, cleaning, polishing, etc., also in simple laundry work and ironing. The dinners for the School are prepared by the girls in this class under the instructions of Miss Fulcher. Buns and cakes were made for the annual entertainment at Christmas.

The tailoring, under the supervision of Mr. Cross, bids fair to be a profitable occupation. All boys from 12½ years old take their turn in the class.

The health of the majority of the children improves during their attendance at the School, doubtless in part due to the healthy position of the School and the nourishing mid-day meal provided. During the Influenza Epidemic early in the year, the attendance did not fall below 80 per cent., which, presumably, may be taken as evidence of vitality sufficient to resist the disease in the majority of the children.

At Christmas there was an exhibition of work, and the children gave their Annual Concert for the entertainment of parents and friends. There was a large attendance, and it was pleasing to note that the whole working out of the programme was an improvement on those of past years. Three children who had not missed a single attendance during the year were each presented with a shilling by Mr. Sizer, a member of the Education Committee.

Congratulations are due to Miss Jarvis, the head mistress, and her staff for the patience displayed in teaching and training the children, as exemplified in this annual entertainment.

(Signed) A. W. GAYE,

Deputy Medical Officer of Health
and Assistant School Medical
Officer.

HOME VISITS.

2,902 children of School age were seen by the Nurses in their homes in connection with Minor Infectious Diseases.

The following Table gives the numbers and causes of exclusion as a result of these visits:—

Measles	...	...	...	1,863
Whooping Cough	...	..	..	171
Chicken Pox	...	...	...	336
All Others	...	...	...	358
Total	..	..	...	2,728

The extent of the epidemic of Measles is reflected in these figures, and it was necessary to engage an extra Nurse to cope with the work.

PEDICULOSIS AND UNCLEANLY CONDITIONS.

Number of examinations	...	...	...	...	13,511
Number of individual children found to have nits or vermin	...	...	...	...	192
Number excluded from School	...	...	...	...	64
Number of "24 hours Notices" served	...	...	...	...	21
Number of children cleansed after receipt of "24 hours Notices"	...	...	...	...	9
Children cleansed by the Authority	...	...	...	...	12
Number of baths given to children	...	...	...	...	78
Cases reported to the N.S.P.C.C. for wilful neglect	...	...	...	...	nil.
Prosecutions	...	...	...	...	nil.

EMPLOYMENT OF SCHOOL CHILDREN.

234 children were examined during 1928, as compared with 290 during 1927, under the Employment of Children Act, 1903, as amended by the Education Act of 1918.

Sex	Physical Condition Satisfactory	Passed after re-examination.	Certificate Refused	Re-examinations carried out.	Total Exams.
Male	160	20	2	49	231
Female	1	—	1	1	3
TOTAL	161	20	3	50	234

TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY.

School children were examined at the Tuesday and Friday afternoon sessions at the Tuberculosis Dispensary as usual during 1928.

So far as Institutional Treatment of Tuberculosis is concerned the following School Children were admitted to the Institutions named :—

INSTITUTION	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Ipswich Sanatorium	5	9	14
East Anglian Sanatorium, Nayland ...	3	1	4
East Suffolk & Ipswich Hospital (for treatment of Surgical Tuberculosis)	4	5	9
Ipswich Isolation Hospital—			
(a) Pulmonary Tuberculosis	—	3	3
(b) Surgical Tuberculosis	5	5	10
TOTAL	17	23	40

OPEN-AIR CLASS AT WHITTON.

The Whitton Open-Air Class opened on April 16th, 1928, with 32 girls in attendance.

The School dispersed on October 26th, 1928.

Miss Jackson assisted in this useful annual scheme in her usual efficient manner.

OGILVIE HOME.

Two boys and two girls were admitted to the Ogilvie Home during the year. One boy and two girls were discharged during 1928, leaving one boy and two girls in the Home at the end of the year.

The Committee has arranged for another two beds at this Institution, and these will be available after 1st April, 1929.

There is still a waiting list.

TONSILS & ADENOIDS.

The following Table gives particulars of the work carried out under this heading during 1928, as compared with the average experience of the preceding five years.

	1928.	Average of the years 1923-1927 inclusive.
No. of Children referred to East Suffolk Hospital	137	178
Percentage who attended the Hospital ...	84%	85%
Percentage of the cases attending East Suffolk Hospital who received operative treatment ...	90%	68%
Total attendances (Out-Patients) ...	207	266
Operations ...	109	103
Over 10 ...	33	41
In-Patient Days ...	29	76
Under 10 ...		

Although the number of children referred to the Hospital was below the average of the last five years, the percentage who attended remained the same, whilst an increased number carried the treatment to a conclusion.

The Table also indicates that in-patient treatment has decreased. The cost to the Committee was £31 18/-, as against £28 5/- in 1927.

STAMMERERS.

The Stammerers' Class, under Mr. Bradfield, was made up as under :—

School.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Argyle Street ...	7		7
St. Margarets ...	7		7
St. Mary's, Albion Hill		1	1
Trinity Street ...	1		1
St. Mary Stoke ...	1		1
Rose Hill Road ...		1	1
Ranelagh Road ...		1	1
Springfield ...	1		1
TOTAL ...	17	3	20

Four cases were discharged during the year.

This Class continues to serve a very useful purpose.

HIGHER EDUCATION. IPSWICH SCHOOL.

Four visits were paid to this School for Routine Medical Inspection during 1928.

Term.	Boys Examined.	No. of Defects Found.	No. of Re-Examinations.
Spring	12	12	27
Summer	14	12	10
Autumn	40	29	17
TOTAL	66	53	54

The defects found are as under :—

For Treatment.			For Observation.		
Dental	...	19	Deformities	...	7
Vision	...	9	Tonsils	...	5
Deformities	...	2	Glands	...	3
			Heart	...	2
			Vision	...	2
			Other Defects	...	4
Total	...	30	Total	...	23

Excluding the dental defects, it was found that of the 66 boys examined, 13, or 20 per cent., were defective with 32 defects. 10 per cent. of the boys required treatment (excluding Dental).

SECONDARY BOYS' SCHOOL.

Routine Medical Inspection, "Following up" and "Sports" examination occasioned 5 visits to this School during 1928.

Term.	Boys Examined.	No. of Defects Found.	No. of Re-Examinations.
Spring	10	10	186*
Summer	9	3	34
Autumn	37	11	24
TOTAL	56	24	244

* Includes 131 boys seen as to fitness for sports.

The defects observed are shown as under :—

For Treatment.				For Observation.			
Dental	...	...	4	Eyes :			
O. D. Skin	...	...	2	Defective Vision	...	2	
Vision	...	...	1	Squint	...	2	
Enlarged Tonsils	...	...	1	Lungs (Non-Tubercular)	...	2	
Glands	...	...	1	Heart Disease...	...	2	
				Nose and Throat	...	1	
				Deformities	...	1	
				Glands	...	1	
				Teeth	...	1	
				Malnutrition	...	1	
				Other Defects...	...	3	
Total 9				Total 16			

Excluding the dental defects, it was found that of the 56 boys examined, 13, or 23 per cent., were defective, with 19 defects.

9 per cent. of the boys required treatment (excluding dental).

SECONDARY GIRLS' SCHOOL.

5 visits were paid to this School during the year.

Term.	Girls Examined.	No. of Defects Found.	No. of Re-Examinations.
Spring	62	46	22
Summer	27	17	22
Autumn	24	12	40
TOTAL	113	75	84

The defects were distributed as follows :—

For Treatment.				For Observation.			
Dental	...	...	19	Deformities	...	...	9
Vision	...	...	8	Vision	...	...	7
Blepharitis	...	...	4	Lungs (Non-Tubercular)	...	...	6
Enlarged Tonsils	...	...	3	Heart Disease	...	...	4
Uncleanliness	...	...	1	Tonsils	...	...	4
Anæmia	...	...	1	Other Nose and Throat	...	...	1
Other Defects...	...	...	2	Glands	...	...	1
				Bronchitis	...	...	1
				Other Defects	...	...	4
Total 38				Total 37			

Excluding the dental defects it was found that of the 113 girls examined, 39, or 34 per cent., were defective, with 56 defects.

16 per cent. of the girls required treatment (excluding dental).

REPORT ON THE WORK OF THE DENTAL DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR 1928.

ROUTINE WORK.

During the year 23 Elementary Schools were visited.

The number of Departments visited was 34, viz., Infants 9, Girls 9, Boys 11, Mixed 4, and Junior 1.

The teeth of 7,011 children were examined, 5,460 re-inspections and 1,551 first inspections.

The following Table gives details of ages and compares the sexes :—

TABLE A.

Year of Inspection.	Ages of Children—Routine.										Total.		
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	Ron-tine.	Non-Ron-tine.	Total Inspected
1920	2156		247	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2403	1211	3614
1921	619	554	607	331	1	—	—	—	—	—	2112	973	3085
1922	522	670	527	525	301	4	—	—	—	—	2549	725	3274
1923	1086	1430	1347	1432	1370	558	158	—	—	—	7381	584	7929
1924	839	954	1048	1071	1200	1205	915	—	—	—	7232	386	7618
1925	1060	788	786	946	969	1064	1148	567	—	—	7328	273	7601
1926	1206	1416	910	759	931	879	975	920	543	—	8539	90	8629
1927—													
Chld.	877	906	1068	638	571	616	672	773	850	239	7210	15	7225
Boys	448	456	526	316	398	316	362	390	461	110	3683	9	3692
Girls	429	450	542	322	273	300	310	383	389	129	3527	6	3533
1928—													
Chld.	711	760	813	954	679	658	642	768	781	245	7011	3	7014
Boys	362	360	422	534	329	343	335	410	440	123	3658	1	3659
Girls	349	400	391	420	350	315	307	358	341	122	3353	2	3355

Of the total number inspected only 9.44 per cent. had every tooth perfectly sound, whilst 37.51 per cent. had mouths containing 7,773 septic teeth, an average of 2.95 each, as witness the following Table :—

TABLE B.

Year	Percentage of Children having septic teeth.	Average number of septic teeth per child.
1921	68.46	2.29
1922	63.65	3.14
1923	53.00	3.11
1924	51.49	2.69
1925	44.25	2.65
1926	39.81	2.81
1927—Children	38.15	2.81
Boys	38.60	2.78
Girls	37.68	2.84
1928—Children	37.51	2.95
Boys	38.60	2.92
Girls	36.32	2.95

TABLE B.1.

Year.	Percentage having "All-sound" teeth
1927—Children	11.22
Boys	11.13
Girls	11.31
1928—Children	9.44
Boys	9.18
Girls	9.72

Of the total number inspected only 36.69 per cent. had all the permanent teeth present in the mouth perfectly sound, whilst 2,988, or 42.61 per cent., had decayed permanent teeth which were savable.

The following comparative Table gives the necessary details:—

TABLE C.

Children having one or more permanent teeth decayed savable.

Year.	Number of Permanent Teeth Decayed Savable.										Total No. of Children.	Total No. of Decayed Perm. teeth savable.	Percentage of children.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10			
1921	1 or more												
	464										464	464	21.96
1922	413	346	94	41	1						895	1,556	35.11
1923	968	1,020	306	232	7	1					2,534	4,895	34.33
1924	1,298	1,124	417	269	17	2	3				3,130	5,991	43.27
1925	1,118	1,208	456	319	30	12	1	1			3,145	6,415	42.91
1926	1,107	1,356	499	375	37	18	9	4		1	3,406	7,214	39.87
1927													
Child.	1,106	1,331	465	325	57	28	7	4	1		3,324	7,006	46.10
Boys	545	632	233	158	30	13	5	4	1		1,621	3,444	44.01
Girls	561	699	232	167	27	15	2				1,703	3,562	48.28
1928													
Child.	1,006	1,106	462	332	55	16	7	4			2,988	6,384	42.61
Boys	514	535	241	165	25	5	6	1			1,492	3,172	21.28
Girls	492	571	221	167	30	11	1	3			1,496	3,212	21.33

3,726 permanent teeth filled in previous years were found artificially sound.

Tables D. and E. give details regarding children selected for treatment.

TABLE D.

Year.	Children Inspected.	Selected for Treatment.	Percentage Selected.
1920	2,403	1,772	73.70
1921	2,112	1,655	78.30
1922	2,549	1,930	75.70
1923	7,381	4,939	66.90
1924	7,232	5,186	71.70
1925	7,328	4,898	66.80
1926	8,539	5,428	63.56
1927—Children	7,210	4,888	67.79
Boys	3,683	2,468	67.01
Girls	3,527	2,420	68.60
1928—Children	7,011	4,702	67.06
Boys	3,658	2,384	65.17
Girls	3,353	2,318	69.13

TABLE E.

Year.	Selected for Treatment.	Extractions only.	Fillings only.	Fillings and Extractions.	Dressings only.
1920	1,772	51.52	17.15	28.44	2.8
1921	1,655	60.33	10.21	28.81	.1
1922	1,930	52.17	13.26	34.19	.3
1923	4,939	49.86	17.55	32.49	.08
1924	5,186	40.39	24.33	35.13	.13
1925	4,898	41.11	30.98	27.76	.01
1926	5,428	42.90	34.00	22.93	.01
1927—Children	4,888	37.07	39.01	23.93	—
Boys	2,468	37.56	37.43	25.00	—
Girls	2,420	36.52	40.60	22.85	—
1928—Children	4,702	38.19	36.83	24.75	.006
Boys	2,384	39.26	35.00	25.41	.004
Girls	2,318	37.10	38.56	24.07	.008

During the year 4,702 letters were sent to parents inviting consents to treatment, in reply to which 55 per cent. consented to treatment and 45 per cent. refused treatment.

The following comparative Tables will be found interesting :—

TABLE F.

Year.	Selected for Treatment.	Percentage of consents.
1920	1,772	63.00
1921	1,655	58.36
1922	1,919	57.00
1923	4,821	54.10
1924	5,186	57.65
1925	4,898	59.45
1926	5,428	58.46
1927—Children	4,888	57.72
Boys	2,468	58.65
Girls	2,420	56.83
1928—Children	4,702	55.00
Boys	2,384	55.08
Girls	2,319	54.91

TABLE G.

NUMBER OF TEETH EXTRACTED.

Year.	Routine.		Non-Routine.		Total.
	Temp.	Perm.	Temp.	Perm.	
1920	2,687	10	1,676	410	4,783
1921	3,119	15	1,470	521	5,126
1922	3,224	26	1,082	442	4,774
1923	5,605	107	502	376	6,590
1924	5,313	296	191	348	6,148
1925	6,048	420	153	329	6,950
1926	6,169	536	23	130	6,858
1927	5,149	635		15	5,799
1928	6,206	809		6	7,021

TABLE H.
NUMBER OF FILLINGS.

Year.	Routine.		Non-Routine.		Total.
	Temp.	Perm.	Temp.	Perm.	
1920	420	310	1	23	754
1921	139	495	—	34	668
1922	20	898	—	20	938
1923	37	2,038	—	19	2,094
1924	22	2,290	1	71	2,384
1925	11	2,603	—	44	2,658
1926	19	2,826	—	4	2,849
1927	13	2,795	—	17	2,825
1928	49	3,113	—	3	3,165

TABLE I.
ACTUAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN TREATED.

Year.	Routine.	Non-Routine.	Total.
1920	1,355	1,211	2,565
1921	1,200	973	2,173
1922	1,289	725	2,014
1923	2,584	548	3,132
1924	3,107	386	3,493
1925	3,424	273	3,697
1926	3,704	90	3,794
1927	3,062	15	3,077
1928	3,490	3	3,493

TABLE J.

Year.	Percentage of Non-Routine Children Treated.
1920	47.19
1921	44.70
1922	35.90
1923	17.50
1924	11.50
1925	7.30
1926	2.30
1927	.48
1928	.008

It will be noticed that "Non-Routines" are almost eliminated, having left school.

This year has included age 14 in the "Routine" group.

MUNICIPAL SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

On January 23rd, 1928, the Governors of the Municipal Secondary Schools decided that a Certificate of Dental fitness be required on admission in respect of each pupil.

The Certificate is as follows :—

“This is to certify that
is Dentally Fit, that is, free from septic teeth,
and having all permanent teeth free from decay.”

The result of this resolution was an immediate increase in the number of extra cases to be dealt with.

Of the 92 applicants only 13 were not in need of treatment, 65 were treated at the Clinic, and 14 were treated by private dentists. 18 of the applicants had previously refused dental treatment.

This is set out in the following Table :—

Date when the first case attended with request for inspection	23rd March, 1928.
Date when last case was treated	4th December, 1928.
Number of applicants (37 Girls, 55 Boys)	92
Number not requiring treatment	13
Number treated by Private Dentists	14
Number treated at Clinic	65
Number who had previously refused dental treatment	18

The following are tabulated details of work done for both “Routine” and “Non-Routine” children during the year.

	Routines.	Non-Routines.	Total.
Number of schools visited	23	—	23
„ „ visits to schools	97	—	97
„ „ departments visited	34	—	34

	Routines.	Non-Routines	Total
Number of half-days devoted to dental inspection ...	97	—	97
„ „ mouths examined at dental inspection ...	7,011	—	7,011
„ „ children selected for treatment ...	4,702	—	4,702
„ „ letters sent ...	4,702	—	4,702
Actual number of children treated ...	3,490	3	3,493
Number of attendances made ...	4,600	5	4,605
„ „ appointments made ...	4,986	4	4,990
„ „ appointments broken ...	1,026	—	1,026
„ „ amalgam stoppings in permanent teeth ...	1,523	3	1,526
„ „ amalgam and cement stoppings in permanent teeth ...	1,322	—	1,322
„ „ cement stoppings in permanent teeth ...	266	—	266
„ „ Root canal treatments ...	2	—	2
„ „ amalgam stoppings in temporary teeth ...	10	—	10
„ „ cement stoppings in temporary teeth ...	39	—	39
Total number of stoppings ...	3,162	3	3,165
Number of permanent teeth stopped	2,897	3	2,900
„ „ temporary teeth extracted	6,206	—	6,206
„ „ permanent teeth extracted	809	6	815
„ „ Local Anæsthetic cases	372	—	372
„ „ Nitrous Oxide administrations ...	2,443	3	2,446
„ „ sundry dressings in temporary teeth ...	70	—	70
„ „ sundry dressings in permanent teeth ...	428	—	428
„ „ children for whom advice was sought ...	155	—	155

	Routines	Non-Routines	Total.
Number of children brought to Clinic who then re- fused treatment ...	15	—	15
.. .. children treated who had been treated in former years	1,978	1	1,979
.. .. talks to parents at schools	14	—	14
.. .. employment cases treated	26	—	26
Artificial crown fitted	1	—	1

The Radiologist at the East Suffolk and Ipswich Hospital kindly took on our behalf three X-Ray photographs of children's mouths.

During the year £68 11s. 9d. was received in payment for treatment from 3,038 children, an average of 5¼d. each.

(Signed) T. A. EDMONDSON.

School Dental Surgeon.

STATISTICAL TABLES FOR 1928.

TABLE 1.

RETURN OF MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

A.—ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

Number of Code Group Inspections.

Entrants	...	...	...	1,309
Intermediates	...	...	...	1,496
Leavers	...	..	...	1,299
Total	...	..	...	<u>4,104</u>

Number of other Routine Inspections ... 72

B.—OTHER INSPECTIONS.

Number of Special Inspections	6,529
Number of Re-inspections	...
Total	...
	.. 16,768

TABLE II.

A.—RETURN OF DEFECTS FOUND BY MEDICAL INSPECTION IN THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1928.

Defect or Disease.		ROUTINE INSPECTIONS.		SPECIAL INSPECTIONS.	
		No. of Defects.		No. of Defects.	
		Requiring Treatment,	Requiring to be kept under observation.	Requiring Treatment.	Requiring to be kept under observation.
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Skin	Malnutrition ...	115	60	4	—
	Uncleanliness (see Table IV., Group V.) ...	44	6	41	—
	Ringworm—Scalp ...	1	—	26	—
	Body ...	1	—	16	—
	Scabies ...	1	—	16	—
	Impetigo ...	30	3	548	1
	Other Diseases (Non-Tuberculous)	65	22	725	65
Eye	Blepharitis ...	28	6	47	2
	Conjunctivitis ...	7	1	73	1
	Keratitis ...	—	—	3	—
	Corneal Ulcer ...	—	—	3	—
	Corneal Opacities ...	—	—	1	—
	Defective Vision (excluding Squint ...	159	63	93	13
	Squint ...	6	23	9	1
Ear	Other Conditions ...	3	7	108	14
	Defective Hearing ...	26	45	5	1
	Otitis Media ...	7	7	37	—
Nose and Throat	Other Ear Diseases ...	1	6	54	29
	Enlarged Tonsils only ...	47	285	61	73
	Adenoids only ...	12	11	6	4
	Enlarged Tonsils & Adenoids ...	29	5	46	—
Other Conditions ...		4	23	478	61
Enlarged Cervical Glands (Non-Tuberculous)		15	150	209	30
Defective Speech ..		—	38	4	—
Teeth—Dental Diseases (see Table IV., Group IV.)		—	—	—	—
Heart and Circulation	Heart Disease—Organic ...	1	14	4	3
	Functional ...	1	80	5	11
	Anæmia ...	17	31	30	1
Lungs	Bronchitis ...	23	9	85	—
	Other Non-Tuberculous Diseases	41	111	1	3
Tuberculosis	Pulmonary—Definite ...	—	—	2	—
	Suspected ...	4	23	22	16
	Non-Pulmonary—Glands ...	—	2	14	—
	Spine ...	—	—	—	1
	Hip ...	—	1	—	—
	Other Bones and Joints ...	1	—	3	—
	Skin ...	—	—	—	—
Nervous System	Other Forms ...	—	1	10	1
	Epilepsy ...	—	1	2	5
	Chorea ...	—	1	6	—
Deformities	Other Conditions ...	—	6	10	7
	Rickets ...	—	3	—	1
	Spinal Curvature ...	2	22	2	1
Other Forms ...		4	34	6	4
Other Defects and Diseases ...		26	187	877	125

B.—NUMBER OF INDIVIDUAL CHILDREN FOUND AT ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTION TO REQUIRE TREATMENT (EXCLUDING UNCLEANLINESS AND DENTAL DISEASES).

	Number of Children		Percentage of children found to require treatment.
	Inspected	Found to require treatment.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Code Groups—			
Entrants ...	1309	246	18.7
Intermediates ...	1496	258	17.2
Leavers ...	1299	209	16.0
Total (Code Groups) ...	4104	713	17.3
Other Routine Inspections	72	8	11.1

TABLE III.
RETURN OF ALL EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN IN
THE AREA.

			Boys	Girls	Total
Blind (including partially blind).	(i) Suitable for training in a School or Class for the totally blind.	Attending Certified Schools or Classes for the Blind Attending Public Elementary Schools At other Institutions At no School or Institution ...	2 — — 1	— — — —	2 — — 1
	(ii) Suitable for training in a School or Class for the partially blind.	Attending Certified Schools or Classes for the Blind Attending Public Elementary Schools At other Institutions At no School or Institution ...	1 9 — 2	— 1 — 3	1 10 — 5
Deaf (including deaf and dumb and partially deaf).	(i) Suitable for training in a School or Class for the totally deaf, or deaf and dumb.	Attending Certified Schools or Classes for the Deaf Attending Public Elementary Schools At other Institutions At no School or Institution ...	2 — — 1	4 — — —	6 — — 1
	(ii) Suitable for training in a School or Class for the partially deaf	Attending Certified Schools or Classes for the Deaf Attending Public Elementary Schools At other Institutions (Special School) At no School or Institution ...	1 4 — —	— 2 2 —	1 6 2 —
Mentally Defective.	Feeble minded (cases not notifiable to the Local Control Authority).	Attending Certified Schools for Mentally Defective Children ...	46	32	78
		Attending Public Elementary Schools At other Institutions At no School or Institution ...	1 — 3	— 1 3	1 1 6
Epileptics.	Suffering from severe Epilepsy	Attending Certified Schools (Special) for Epileptics In Institutions other than Certified Special Schools Attending Public Elementary Schools At other Institutions At no School or Institution ...	— — — — —	— — — — 1	— — — — 1
	Suffering from Epilepsy which is not severe.	Attending Public Elementary Schools At no School or Institution ...	6 1	4 1	10 2
Physically Defective.	Infectious, pulmonary and glandular tuberculosis.	At Sanatoria or Sanatorium Schools approved by the Ministry of Health or the Board At other Institutions At no School or Institution ...	— — 2	— — 5	— — 7
	Non-infectious but active pulmonary and glandular tuberculosis.	At Sanatoria or Sanatorium Schools approved by the Ministry of Health or the Board At Certified Residential Open Air Schools At Certified Day and Open Air Schools At Public Elementary Schools ... At other Institutions At no School or Institution ...	2 — — 81 — 33	7 1 — 83 — 26	9 1 — 164 — 59
	Delicate children (pre- or latent tuberculosis, malnutrition, debility, anæmia, etc.)	At Certified Residential Open Air Schools At Certified Day Open Air Schools ... At Public Elementary Schools ... At other Institutions At no School or Institution ...	— — 93 2 41	— — 88 2 30	— — 181 4 71
	Active Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis.	At Sanatoria or Hospital Schools approved by the Ministry of Health or Board At Public Elementary Schools ... At other Institutions At no School or Institution ...	2 — — —	3 — — —	5 — — —
	Crippled Children (other than those with active tuberculosis disease) e.g. Children suffering from paralysis, etc. and including those with severe heart disease.	At Certified Hospital Schools ...	—	—	—
		At Certified Residential Cripple Schools At Certified Day Cripple Schools ... At Public Elementary Schools ... At other Institutions At no School or Institution ...	2 — 26 1 14	— — 23 2 12	2 — 49 3 26

TABLE IV.

RETURN OF DEFECTS TREATED DURING THE
YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1928.

TREATMENT TABLE.

Group I.—Minor Ailments (excluding Uncleanliness, for which
see Group V.).

Disease or Defect.				Number of Defects Treated, or Under Treatment During the Year		
				Under the Authority's Scheme. (2)	Otherwise. (3)	Total. (4)
(1)						
Skin—						
Ringworm, scalp	...	...	...	8	19	27
Ringworm, body	...	...	...	9	8	17
Scabies	...	...	...	8	9	17
Impetigo	...	...	...	76	502	578
Minor Eye Defects— (external and other, but exclud- ing cases falling in Group II)				110	156	266
Minor Ear Defects				4	51	65
Miscellaneous e.g. minor injuries, bruises, sores, chilblains, etc (including other skin diseases)				651	621	1,272
Total				866	1,366	2,232

Group II.—Defective Vision and Squint (excluding Minor Eye Defects treated as Minor Ailments—Group I.).

Defect or Disease.	Number of Defects dealt with.			
	Under the Authority's Scheme.	Submitted to re-refraction by private practitioner or at Hospital apart from the Authority's Scheme.	Other-wise.	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Errors of Refraction (including Squint) (Operation for Squint should be recorded separately in the body of the Report) ...	442	—	—	442
Other Defect or Disease of the Eyes (excluding those recorded in Group I). ...	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	442	—	—	442

Total number of children for whom spectacles were prescribed :—

(a) Under the Authority's Scheme	...	...	312
(b) Otherwise	...	...	—

Total number of children who obtained or received spectacles.

(a) Under the Authority's Scheme	...	...	288
(b) Otherwise	...	...	—

Group III.—Treatment of Defects of Nose and Throat.

NUMBER OF DEFECTS.				
Received Operative Treatment			Received other forms of Treatment.	Total number Treated
Under the Authority's Scheme, in Clinic or Hospital. (1)	By Private Practitioner or Hospital, apart from the Authority's Scheme. (2)	Total. (3)		
At Ipswich and East Suffolk Hospital at our request	By Patient's own Medical Practitioner.			
104		104	97	201

Group IV.—Dental Defects.

1.—Number of children who were :—

(a) Inspected by the Dentists :—

Aged.

5	...	...	...	...	711
6	...	...	...	...	760
7	...	...	...	...	813
8	...	...	...	...	954
9	...	...	...	...	679
10	...	...	...	...	658
11	...	...	...	...	642
12	...	...	...	...	768
13	...	...	...	...	781
14	...	...	...	...	245

Total	...	...	...	...	7,011
Specials	...	...	...	...	3

7,014

(b) Found to require treatment ... 4,705

(c) Actually treated ... 3,493

(d) Re-treated during the year as the result
of periodical examination ... 1,9792.—Half-days devoted to Inspection 97
Treatment 796 Total 893

3.—Attendances made by children for treatment ... 4,605

4.—Fillings—Permanent teeth ... 3,116

Temporary teeth ... 49 Total 3,165

5.—Extractions—Permanent teeth... 815

Temporary teeth 6,206 Total 7,021

6.—Administrations of general anaesthetics for extractions 2,446

7.—Other operations :—

Temporary teeth ... 428

Permanent teeth ... 70 Total 498

Group V.—Uncleanliness and Verminous Conditions.

1.—Average number of visits per school made during the
year by the School Nurses ... 2.32.—Total number of examinations of children in the School
by School Nurses ... 13,511

3.—Number of individual children found unclean... 192

4.—Number of children cleansed under arrangements made
by the Local Education Authority ... 195.—Number of cases in which Legal proceedings were
taken :—

(a) Under the Education Act, 1921 ... Nil.

(b) Under the School Attendance Bye-laws Nil.

(Signed) A. M. N. PRINGLE,
School Medical Officer.



